Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

By Robert Sines

off" period.

Page 3.

to obey the law. As an induce-

during the negotiations.

29,570

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1978

Established 1887

UMW president Arnold Miller

During bis televised statement

Instead, Mr. Carter today called

Others Out of Work

The President noted that tens

He said that power curtail-

on coal to generate electricity.

To alleviate some of these ef-

fects, Mr. Carter said, the Depart-

ment of Energy will use its powers

to order allocation of fuel to areas

The President said that he had

not "taken these actions lightly"

and added that "these steps are

absolutely necessary if our nation

is not to be the innocent victim

of a total breakdown in the col-

Mr. Carter told newsmen that

under a Taft-Hartley injunction

workers normally would return to

work under the terms of the ex-

isting contract. However, he not-

ed that during past negotiations

both the mine owners and the

union had agreed on new wages

to take effect in 1978. "We will

lective-bargaining process."

hardest hit by the coal strike.

'Important First Step'

Iwen Is Noncommittal In Rhodesian Accord

ONDON, March 6 (UPI).eign Secretary David Owen i today that he was not yet dy either to condemn or supt the internal settlement in odesia between Prime Minister Smith and three moderate ck nationalist leaders

lowever, he described the erment as "an important first h Owen made these comments Parliament after meeting for e hours with Bishop Abel zorewa, one of the three na-

alist leaders who signed the

he meeting lasted three hours the hishop said afterward: un very encouraged, in parlar that Dr. Owen has not iemned the Salisbury agreeit outright." He described r meeting as "very friendly." he two had a second meeting ng about 45 minutes this

r. Owen said the bishop plans ly to Washington tomorrow talks with the U.S. admin-

5 to what Britain's position be," Mr. Owen told Parlia-t, "I am not prepared to emn or support what at this : is an important first step path along which there is much further to go."

he world," he said, "will ex-Britain to insure there is a lightion and fair and free lons and that there is an , and genuine transfer of They will not expect us ive away what influence we on the form of the final ment until that full transfer ower has taken place."

ircos Orders levision Time r Jailed Foe

NIDA, March 6 IAP).-Pres-Perdinand Marcos yesterirdered Philippine television ve his jailed political oppoto ir., program time for a to government charges he was a CIA agent and v allied to Communist dis-

Marcos's defense minister. Ponce Enrile, stated the ament's allegations against iquino in a television interyesterday. Mr. Enrile disd what he said were declasdocuments linking Mr. to the U.S intelligence y and to the New People's a unit of the outlawed

pine Communist party.

By Jay Mathews

national arthern.

orget the words?

NG KONG, March 6 (WP).

ey could whistle it hum it

ow if out of a saxophone.

or years China's 800 million

e were forbidden to sing

one of these Alice in Won-

nd paradoxes that often

op in China, the man who

the words got into politi-

rouble, but the man who

the music stayed clean.

. so why not keep the tune

t now Mao is dead. In an-

ly China, the national

s for the anthem. As might appealed from lyrics "col-

ment has approved new

ely composed," the rewrite

pale shadow of the stanzas which Paul Robeson thrilled

amilences in the early

. They seem unworthy of prightly time heard round

orld when former President

-d Nixon landed in Peking

song was composed in the

, att staccato lyrics, "Chi

man who wrote the orig-

Urds. Tien Han, was brand-

counter-revolutionary when

ultural Revolution began in

Mao's wife, Chiang Ching.

he Mighted her when he

Shangital leftist impresa-

1930s. Everyteing Tien had

d, including the lyrics of

the sing's composer, a Tien

ai!" had to go.

the named Nich Erh,

: grudge against him be-

Stand Up!

1920s during China's war 52 Japan. It was called

most often referred to by March of the Volunteers."

eb. 21, 1973.

Stand Up!)

step forward for a more

rman Man loved contradic-

Mr. Owen made this statement in reply to a demand by the Conservative opposition foreign that Britain veto any United Nations Security Council motion condemning the Salisbury agree-

Mr. Davies said that if it was evident that the people of Rhodesia as a whole support the agreement, sanctions should be lifted at an early date. He urged Mr. Owen to "bring every pos-sible persuasion on the Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders to forswear the use of arms and to join in a peaceful settlement."

"The mement has come for the foreign secretary to take a deci-sive lead in relation to the developments that have taken place," Mr. Davies said.

Mr. Owen said that Britain and the United States would continue to do everything in their power "to widen the areas of agreement and to help resolve any outstanding problems."

"In particular," he said, "it is necessary to insure a genuine transfer of power to the majority and stable conditions in which fair and free elections can take place and all the nationalist leaders cam take part."

He described the Salisbury agreement as "a transitional arrangement" and said many major issues remain to be resolved.

In an interview broadcast yesterday, Mr. Owen said the British government still believed that the Patrictic Front guerrilla leaders, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, must be brought into any agreement for transfer of power to a black majority re-

2 Held in Bombings

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, March 6 (UPI).—The police said today that they had arrested two black vegetable vendors who admitted planting the bombs that exploded harmlessly during the weekend after the signing of the majority-rule agreement that excludes guerrilla-backed militante.

The two, Augustine Nyerenyere, 26, and his cousin Aggrey Nyerenyere, 23, were ordered kept in custody until at least March 20, pending trial on terrorism charges that could bring sentences of death by hanging.

The two made no statements in court today, but police investigators later said the cousins admitted planting seven bombs Saturday on orders from black nationalist guerrillas operating in eastern Rhodesia's Mtoko area.

Chinese Hymn Loses Its Hum

Ch'ien chin. ko-min tsu-ying hsiung-ti jen-min! Wei-la-ti kung-ch'an tang-ting tao wo-men chi-hsu chang-cheng.

Wan tsung-yi hsin-pen hsiang-kung ch'an-chu i-ming t'ien.

Wo-men ch'ien-ch'in wan-tai dao-chin Mao Tse-tung ch'i-chih,

drowned in a 1935 swimming ac-

cident long before he could get

into any serious political trouble

French national anthem,

logically correct.

His tune, a stirring echo of the

Marseiliaise," was judged ideo-

tune at political railies and state

dinners, but nobody sang. When

was shown again efter appropri-

a pre-Cultural Revolution film

ate editing, wartime youths marching against the Japanese

could be seen mouthing the fa-

miliar words but the soundtrack

provided only an instrumental

Space Anthem

another song, "The East Is Red,"

as its anthem. China's first sat-clite beeped the tune through

space in April, 1967. But as the

Peking for a while switched to

version of the anthem.

So bands still struck up the

ch'ien-chin, kao-chiu Mao Tse-tung ch'i-chih, ch'ien-chin,

Chien-she tsu-kuo, pao-wei tsu-kuo, ying-yung-ti tou-tseng.

Ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin!

ch'ien-chin, ch'ien-chin, chin!



Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers, arrives at UMW headquarters in Washington yesterday.

Over Mediterranean Issues

Malta's Objections Delay End Of Belgrade Security Parley

ters).-Malta held out today the final one. against 34 nations at the European security conference, refusing to let the meeting end without a commitment to Mediter-

ranean problems. With all other delegations anxious to close the deadlocked conference, Malta threatened to use its veto to kill a final document agreed to by other particlpants unless it was changed to allow for a Mediterranean forum. The Maltese blockade caused irritation among Western, Eastern and neutral nations as the

18-week conference entered what

Cultural Revolution subsided and

the Mao personality cult cooled,

the song's words—The East is red, the sun is rising, Ohina has

produced a Mao Tse-tung"-ap-

parently seemed a bit overdone.

argued they were outdated, writ-

ten for a nation that was flat on

its back, Modern China, they

"But that's not important," said

a young refugee here who grew

up singing the old lyrics. "It was

the spirit of that day that mat-

tered. It helped people remem-

ber. The lyrics of La Marsell-laise are outdated, too, but it

On Taiwan, Peking's Nation-

alist foes suggest that the Com-

munists are simply unconfortable

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

said, had already stood up and

started marching.

makes no difference."

Critics of Tien Han's lyrics

BELGRADE, March 6 Reu- other delegates hoped would be "As things stand and on the

basis of my present instructions, I will have to deny consensus to the final document," Maka's delegation leader, Victor Gauchi, Western delegates said they

were in no mood to compromise over the hard-fought text. "We are not going to give way to blackmail," a senior NATO

ambassador said after an hourlong Western caucus meeting. The Maltese can keep the conference in session indefinitely under rules which say that nothing

can be decided without a consensus of all 35 participants-33 European nations, plus the United States and Canada, Malta, with about 300,000 citizens, is one of the smallest countries represent-Informed diplomats said there

was a strong possibility that the United States and other countries, including the Soviet Union, would try to intervene to urre Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff to back down.

The 16 nations of the Western group at the Belgrade meeting and the seven-nation Soviet bloc, in a rare display of unity, approved a four-page final docu-ment after NATO governments abandoned hope for Communist concessions on human rights. The Maltese opposition emerged only later.

The final document has already been whittled down to exclude any mention of human rightsoriginally the conference's main issue on which East and West could not agree.

3 Meningitis Deaths RUESSEIHEIM, West Ger-many, March 6 (Reuters).—All schools, kindergartens and swimming pools in this central German town were closed today fol-

lowing three deaths from menin-

gitis, including that of a 16-year-

old schoolgirl.

American public and I intend to do so," the President declared. Under the Taft-Hartley Act which was last invoked in 1971 during a dock strike, the President must declare that the atrike or lockout in question imperiis ing has reached an impasse.

> New Bargaining He then must appoint a fact-

finding panel and fix a deadline for it to report to him with rec-ommendation. After receiving the report, the President may



For 80-Day Cooling Period

Carter Asks Injunction

To Suspend Coal Strike

A glum President Carter in Washington yesterday.

seek the injunction ordering the strikers back to their jobs and requiring that bargaining resume with the aid of federal mediators. Within 60 days from the issuing of the injunction, the panel must file a second public report, including the latest cootract of-

then have the attorney general fer by management. This must

beyoted on in secret ballot by the strikers within 15 days. Withmust be asked to lift the injunction and if the last contract offer is rejected, the workers are Mr. Carter today named the

Somalis Deny Jijiga Taken

Ethiopia Says Advance Continues

Ethiopian officials said today that their forces are moving south through the disputed Ogaden region after recapturing the atrategic city of Jijiga. .

Mengiste Desta, the Ethiopian ambassador to Kenya, said that his government expected to expel the Somalis from the Ogaden within a month.

His military attaché, Lt. Col. Bayou Alemu, sald that following the victory at Jijiga yesterday the Ethiopians have regained "a good part of the Ogaden region"perhaps as much as a quarter of the territory once in Somali bands. Mr. Desta said that Ethiopist forces were in "complete control of the northern sector of the Ogađen, including the Ahmar Mountains from the city of Harer to Jijiga, north to the Dibouti border and east virtually to the Somall frontier.

Semali Denial [In Mogadishh, Somalia, a Somali rebel leader today rejected Ethiopian claims that Jijiga had

fallen, AP reported [Abdi Nasir Sheikh Aden, assistant secretary-general of the Western Somali Liberation Front. said that rebel forces still occupled Jlilga, despite beavy bombings. Pighting is still raging ground the town, he said.

had no direct information from Jitiga itself, but we have heard from our Hargeisa (northern Somalia) office that the war is still going on around Jijiga," he said.
"They [Ethiopian forces] are about 15 kilometers from Jijiga,"

he added. 1Neither the Ethiopian claims of victory or the Somali claims, however, have been confirmed in Mogadishu by independent observers. Newsmen bave not been allowed at the battlefront since Ethiopia reportedly resumed its counteroffensive in the area last

PLO Sets Terms For Jordan Talk BEIRUT, March 6 (NYT).-The

Palestine Liberation Organization declared today that Jordan must publicly reject participation in the current Egyptlan-Israeli peace talks as a condition for the resumption of a Palestinian-Jor-

danian dialogue. Farouk Kaddoumi, bead of the PLO's political department, said that no talks were currently under way with Jordan and set the conditions for such contacts, in a statement released by the Palestinian news agency WAFA. arriving in Ethiopia.

plans were now pushing south toward the towns of Kebri Dahar and Gode, which were among the first to fall to the Somalis when they invaded the Ogaden in July. Gode is about 40 kilometers from the Somali border on the road to Mogadishu.

'Dying Horse'

Mr. Desta said that Ethiopian forces were still meeting pockets of resistance, but described these as "the last kicks of a dving horse."

If the Ethiopian claims are

true, it would represent Ethiopia's most aignificant victory in the seven-month war with Somalia for control of the Ogaden, which is in Ethiopian territory but inhabited largely by Somali nomads. Jijiga was an Ethiopian tank and radar base built largely by the United States during the reign of the late Emperor Haile Selassie and guarded Ethiopla's eastern front with Somalia. It is only

Somali frontier. The town was captured by the Somalis in September after a twoweek tank and artillery battle. The fall of Jijiga took place before large amounts of Soviet equipment and an estimated 11,000 Cuban and Soviet troops began

60 kilometers from the northern

seek." he added, "to permit any company to offer this new wage settlement to those who return to work under the injunction." \$1 Hourly Rise

This would involve an increase of about \$1 ap hour over the old wage scale.

But apparently the issue of wages is not what caused the rejection of the contract offer. Rather, questions of pensions, health benefits and general disenchantment with UMW leadership were considered the primary reasons for the almost 2-to-1 vote against the proposed settlement.

The fact-finders' panel named by Mr. Carter today is headed by John Gentry, a manpower expert who served 13 years in key positions in the Labor Department. The other members of the panel are Eva Robins of New York City and Carl Warns of Louisville, Ky., both private arbitrators.

Pants Stay Up.

Terrorists' Trial Is Delayed STUTTGART. March 6

(Reuters), - A trial of two urbao guerrillas was delayed here today because defense lawyers refused to have their underpants searched.

Witnesses at the trial of Irmgard Moelier, convicted member of the Reader-Meinhof terrorist group, said that the lawyers left the courtroom after the presiding judge insisted that they open their trousers. Authorties have accused

leftist lawyers of smuggling weapons and explosives in their underpants into Suttgart's Stammheim Prison, Miss Moeller, serving 4 1/2

years for terrorism, is charged with taking part in three bomb attacks allegedly carried out by the group in 1972. On trial with her is Bernhard Braun, another convicted member of the group.

The Fall of the Dollar Devalues Life of Geneva's 'Internationalists'

Many Paid in U.S. Currency;

The fall of the dollar's value against the deutsche mark was explored in an article last week (Feb. 25). Here is a look at how the foll in value shapes up in Sunteerland.)

By Michael Getler

GENEVA. March 6 (WP).-If you're an American or a United Nations employee buying Swiss francs with vastly devalued dollars these days, a small bottle of cola costs the equivalent of \$1.20 in a cafe bere. In the supermarket, a pound of beef costs \$11. Around Geneva, where thousands of dollar-salaried bureauid she a struggling actress crats sit in comfortable, carpeted rooms contemplating the loftier issues of the UN or a score of other international organizations, the nosedive of the dollar has

cracked through the tradition-

ally carefree, tax-free attitude toward money.

Geneva has long been expensive, but living here has suddenly become so much more costlymostly because the dollar has lost 30 per cent in value against the Swiss franc in the last several months-that in some quarters there are now faint rumbles about

The idea has been broached by some members of the Executive Boards of the World Council of Churches and the World Health Organization. In the UN-sponsored International Labor Organization, a Finance Committee member has raised the question.

Aside from pushing up costs that were already controversially high, the dollar's fall put many organizations in the red before they started this year because their hudgets are calculated in

Cola at \$1.20, Beef \$11 a Lb. dollars and were approved—at higher exchange rates-months

before they went into effect. Thus far, however, no one has been observed packing up. And the great size of the physical facilities here makes it hard to conceive of any major organizations actually moving.

Yet the growing expense has added one more uncertainty about the future of a city that has been the neutral heartland of international arganizations since the Swiss set up the Red Cross here during World War I and the League of Nations was founded when that war ended 60 years

. Last November, the Carter

administration in an unprecedented move reflecting longstanding U.S. unhappiness and frustration over Communist and Third World political votes against its interests-pulled out

of the 135-nation ILO. Aside from leaving a 25-percent, \$44-million hole in an ILO budget that has already lost \$20 million due to the dollar's drop. the pullout has potentially much

greater meaning. It has, as U.S officials here say, "alarmed a lot of people about what it could mean to the whole UN system. Is it the first

step toward some form of disintegration of the United Nations?" . The growing power of the

creasing demands that facilities be spread around more. A result is that the new UN environmental headquarters is in Nairobi · The image of Switzerland itself-which is not a UN mem-

ber-has also been somewhat tarnished in the last year or two, especially in the eyes of those developing countries. In 1976, the Swiss voted down a request by the International

Development Agency for a \$120million lcan, and one of the big Swiss multinational companies. Nestle, has been accused of excessive promotion of its foodsubstitute products in the Third World. These and other incidents have led to more cynicism about the relative components of commercialism neutrality and hu-

manitarianism in Swiss policy. Ultimately, however, it is apt

to be the element of rapidly rising developing countries is also incosts which determines whether Geneva will fade as the international headquarters because the soaring salaries and budgets will feed the already severe public-relations problems that the UN has within the United States, the country that pays most of the UN's bills. Last year, a U.S. Senate com-

mittee report made it clear that much of the UN bureaucracy was, in the congressional view, bloated, with vastly overpaid employees getting very little accomplished in expensive surround-

Indeed, strolling through the corriders of the ILO, for example, and listening to snatches of conference-room statements, it is hard not to feel drowsy and (Continued on Page 3, Col. 5)

U.S. Officials See Critical Period On Vital Relations With Russians

By Bernard Gwertzman WASHINGTON, March 6 (NYT).—The Carter administration finds itself at an important juncture in Soviet-U.S. relations, with uncertainty about Soviet motivations and over how to deal with the Russians on such key issues as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, the Horn of Africa and pending trials of Soviet po-

litical dissidents. Administration officials, in interviews in recent days, asserted that decisions to be reached by the two governments in coming weeks may have a profound impact on future relations and this present period is therefore particuiarly vital

The questions being asked inelude whether the poor health of Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader has impaired his control of Soviet policy; whether Soviet involvement in the Horn of Africa is so damaging to the United States as to raise doubts about the value of a SALT agreement, and whether the Soviet Union will turn the expected trial of Anatoli Shcharansky, a civilrights activist, into a public as-

toward a new SALT accord. Mr. Carter indicated in an ap-

Club Thursday that he was some-where in the middle between Mr. Vance and Mr. Brzezinski, with an inclination perhaps toward Mr. Brzezinski's somewhat tougher response to the Russians. The differences are not the

but they are now being talked about fairly openly within the administration. A high-ranking State Depart-

"it's healthy" to have different counsels offered Mr. Carter proided that, when the administration does decide to act, it can do so "in concert."

At Exhibition Today

Nonconformist Soviet Artists Facing a New Confrontation that the main goal of the ad-

A fragile accommodation between the Moscow community of nonconformist artists and the Soviet authorities seems close to a breakdown after three years of uneasy

The opening of an officially sanctioned exhibition of 20 avantgarde painters was postponed until tomorrow because of a hitter behind-the-scenes dispute over censorship.

The artists say that Communist party and government officials are trying to ban some of their works, and this time they will not stand for it. "Unless we're permitted to show

everything we planned," said Vitall Linitsky, who paints the forbidden religious themes of Russian Orthodox Christianity, We will move the whole exhibition to the streets when it opens." Whether or not the artists car-

ry out their threat, the argument is extraordinary. Here, in a tightly controlled police state, a group of young artists is openly refusing to accept official dictates of what artistic standards should be and all this is happening within an officially recognized union of

On Thursday, the artists said, Leonid Matveyev, a cultural official of the Communist party, of them with the threat to dissolve the group unless the party's conditions for exhibition were accepted. The artists said that he had rejected Mr. Linitsky's religious work in its entirety and was also highly critical of Vladislav Provotorov. a 30-year-old painter whose work be reportedly described as "de-

Painfal Prospect

If a confrontation takes place tomorrow, it would be a painful setback for the authorities, In September, 1974, the police used water-spraying trucks and bulldozers to disrupt a show of modern art in a vacant lot, and in so doing made the show a celebrated event all over the Western world.

After that, the authorities created for the painters a special section of the Moscow Graphic

By R. W. Apple Jr

LONDON, March 6 (NYT).-

Like all British prime ministers,

James Callaghan makes do with

a personal staff that would fit

into one corner of the White

The residents of 10 Downing

Street have never caught the

empire-building virus that has

afflicted every U.S. president, to some degree, since Franklin sault on the West, Jews and other political dissidents. A perceptible difference has

arisen between Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Zbigniew Brzezinsky, the national security affairs adviser, over how seriously to assess the growing Soviet military role in Ethiopia and how strongly to link Soviet behavior in the Horn of Africa to progress

pearance at the National Press

kind that officials call "a split."

ment official said Thursday that

Basically, Mr. Brzezinski's views have emphasized the Soviet military inroads in Ethiopia, the apparent Soviet lack of concern

By Craig R. Whitney

MOSCOW, March 6 (NYT) .- a chance to exhibit indoors if they would refrain from "under ground" showings. Some of the organizers, like one well-known painter, Oskar Rabin, refused and emigrated. Some of the others were accus-

ed of having sold out to the state. But judging by the fight they are waging in the makeshiftgalleries of the union headquarters on Malaya Gruzinskaya Street, the nonconformists have been anything but domesticated by their years as semi-official artists. Official ones have their own union, stick to realist themes and are entitled to studios and a regular income from the state.

"If we make any concessions now," said Mr. Provotorov, "we'll lose all we've managed to gain in the last three years." He works in a damp basement studio near the Moscow River and produces vislons of human decay like an abstract Hieronymus Bosch, "They say my work is dehumanizing."

Priestly Figure Mr. Linitsky, who is 45, looks like a Russian Orthodox priest, with a gray beard and carefully pressed suit. His artistic signature includes the Orthodox cross; his collection of 12 works is called "Apocalypse." "We joined the union because

ed," he said, "and once they promised we'd get studios toonow they don't even say that any Vladimir Petrov-Gladkiy, 29,

used o pointillist technique for an icon-like painting he calls "Our Lady of Tenderness." In pastel, it shows the Virgin with the hands of a small child clasping her neck—his face is lost in ethereal radiance. "Because I cail it 'Our Lady'," he said, 'they forbid it." Nikolai

Rumyantse:, another of the 20. took some friends down into the besement showroom to display a triptych labeled The Living Close Their Eyes to The Dead, the Dead Open Their Eyes to "They want to ban two parts,"

he said. "The third is all right."
The unobjectionable third shows a nude couple embracing in a

Roosevelt. There are only three

aldes of the first importance. They form an inner ring around

the Prime Minister, and it ap-

pears to most British politicians

that they have a greater in-

fluence on him than anyone else,

lending support to Richard Neustadt's thesis that, in bureau-

The three are the policy

adviser, Dr. Bernard Donoughue,

a rugby-loving journalist and political scientist; the political

cratic politics, access is power.

ing of the military buildup and fear that the Russians are testing U.S. will by trying to take vided that, when the administraa strategic part of the world.

As a result, Mr. Brzesinski has been publicly exposing the extent of Soviet involvement, revealing for the first time the presence of Soviet generals in Ethiopia and the size of the Cuban force-now estimated at about 11,000—in Ethiopia, On Wednesday, Mr. Brzezinski was asked if the Soviet action in Ethiopia would produce any "linkage" to the SALT talks

The administration's standard position on "linkage" had been that, unlike U.S. policy when Henry Kissinger was secretary of state, this administration does not accept linkage as a workable concept. Mr. Brzezinski sald Wedneedey that the administration was not invoking linkage, but if there were continued tensions in the Horn, this would "inevitably complicate" not only "the negotiating process" at SALT but also any effort to secure ratification of an agreement.

That statement aroused con-cern at the State Department, officials said, because it suggested that because of the Eorn the administration was less than enthusiastic about seeking a strategic arms accord.

Mr. Vance and his leading Soviet-affairs adviser, Marshall Shulman, as well as Paul Warnke, the Arms Control and Disarmaministration must be a strategic

arms accord.
Mr. Vance believed that Mr. Brzezinski had gone too far in his comments, aides said, and when he was asked Thursday about "linkage" during an ap-pearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Vance responded: "There is no linkage between the SALT negotiations and the situation in

Mr. Vance went ou: "I think it is in our national interest to achieve a sound SALT agreement which will protect our national interests and the interests of our allies. I think this is possible to accomplish."

Mr. Carter said Thursday that the United States would not initiate a policy of linkage between the Horn and the arms talks, but he said that any SALT ratification would be influenced by the fact that the Russians had overarmed the Ethiopians—and before that the Somalis and thereby had "caused a threat to peace" the area. There is considerable discussion

within the administration on

what to do if-as expected-the Soviet Union tries Mr. Shcha-ransky, who has been charged in the Soviet press with working for the CIA-something denied personally by Mr. Carter last year. On this issue, the consensus cems to be to respond sharply if the alleged CIA links are raised by the Soviet Union, but otherwise to give Moscow an opportunity to save face by expelling the former activist in Jewish causes. The questions being asked here about Mr. Brezhnev, a confirmed advocate of détente, are whether he has been able to meintain day-to-day control or whether, a kind of loose grouping is in charge in Moscow. Some experts believe that, because of Mr. Brezhnev's health, the Soviet military has been given a free rein in the Horn of Africa.

But at the same time, U.S. of-ficials have noted that at the SALT talks in Geneva, the Soviet delegation has been able to show flexibility in the final stages of

Failure to make progress in the strategic-arms talks could have an effect on the atmosphere in both countries as each side contemplates going ahead with new



Franz Josef Strauss (left) smiles happily beside Munich's new lord mayor, Erich Kiesl, after their Christian Socialist Union won municipal elections. The CSU victory snapped a 30-year Social Democratic party hold on the city's majoralty.

Social Democrats Lose Munich Mayoralty

MUNICH, March 6 (AP).—The Social Demo-majority in the capital of Kiel and picking up cratic party of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt lost strength in Flensburg, Luebeck and Neumuenster. the Munich mayoralty yesterday for the first time in 30 years, but nicked up support in the northern state of Schleswig-Holstein during local

Erich Klesel of the Christian Social Union received 51.5 per cent of the Munich vote to defeat Social Democrat Max von Heckel, who got 38 per cent. Mayor Georg Kronswitter, a Social Democrat

who won 52.7 per cent of the vote in the 1972 election, did not seek re-election because of party

The Social Democratic party increased is margin in Schleswig-Holstein from 35.6 per cent in the 1974 election to 40.5 per cent, winning s

The conservative Christian Democratic Union lost ground in the area, falling from 53.1 per cent four years ago to 49.2 per cent.

The Free Democratic party dropped from 9 per cent to 7.3 per cent in Schleswig-Holstein, but increased its total in Munich from 4.7 to 5.7 per In Schleswig-Holstein, the country's northern-

most state, an ecology ticket called Green list won 6 per cent of the vote in two counties, including one where the controversial Brokdorf nuclear power plant is under construction. Extremist parties of the left and right faued to win significant totals.

Cites 'Interpretation' However

Dayan Denies Israel Rejects Withdrawal

By William E. Farrell

JERUSALEM, March 6 (NYT). -Commenting today on the latest source of friction between Israel and the United States, Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said that there was no contradiction between Prime Minister Menachem Begin's peace plan and the mean-ing of the United Nations resolution that calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands captured during the 1967 war.

Mr. Dayan made the remarks at a session of the Knesset (perliament) in response to a question on whether the Begin government's position on UN Security xincil Resolution 242 meant that it no longer recognized it. The foreign minister said reports that the government's position, in effect, nullified accepting withdrawal provisions of Resolution 242 "are entirely without founda-

"The government of Israel has stated in the Knesset that it accepts Security Council Resolution 242 and that statement is still valid. But, of course, there are different interpretations to Resolution 242," he said. "In the view of the government, there is no contradiction between the Israell peace plan, including its pro-posals for Judes and Samaria [the West Bank] and the Gaza Strip and the meaning of Resolu-

Negotiating Room For years, the Israelis have clung to the resolution, which served as the basis for the brief

extreme socialist measures, at

Geneva conference in 1973, partly because it calls for Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands captured in 1967 without specifying all of them.

The wording was viewed by the previous Labor government as providing room for negotiating for borders different from the pre-1967 Israeli lines. Negotiated borders presumably would afford Israel greater security. But as early as 1970, the Labor

party adhered to the accepted interpretation that the resolution dictated withdrawal from some territories of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Recently the Prime Minister's

the IIN resolution does not require Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza, a position that has angered the Carter administration. The United States already was piqued over what it regards as questionable fulfillment of pledges by the Begin administration regarding the creation of new Israeli settlements on captured Arab lands. Nowhere in Mr. Begin's peace plan does he propose a change in the concept that the West Bank and Gaza historically are part of Israel. Officials af the Begin goverument argue that constraing Resolution 242 to mean with-

drawal from the West Bank and Gaza is to place too precise a restriction on language that is deliberately vague.

But the United States and the Israeli Labor, party argue that the intent of the resolution is During peace talks in 1970, Mr. Begin withdrew from a national unity government over this interpretation. In addition, the United States

regards this new twist in the attempts to get the Israelis and the Egyptians talking again as an U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis met with Mr. Begin today to discuss the Prime Minister's visit

to Washington on Sunday to meet with President Carter. Mr. Lewis said later that the UN resolution was discussed during his talk with Mr. Begin.

U.S. Acknowledges Gap WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP) -The State Department con-firmed today that a "difference of opinion" exists over Israel's obligations under Resolution 242. We believe it applies on all fronts," said spokesman Thomas Reston. Mr. Reston left open the possibility that the United States might support an Israeli position that a partial withdrawal night satisfy the resolution.

Sadat Gets Begin Letter CAIRO, March 6 (UPI) .-- U.S. special envoy Alfred Atherton delivered a letter from Mr. Begin to President Sadat today in the last phase of an unsuccessful Middle East shuttle—the second in less than two months. Egyptian Foreign Minister Mohammed Ibrahim Kamel in-

dicating that Mr. Atherton was not given a reply, said: "We will be studying the letter and how we will react to it."

In Bid to End Quarrel Schmidt Says Dispu

Cannot Shake U.S. Ti

BONN. March 6 (WP).-Chan- and argue in the face of cellor Helmnt Schmidt. in a speech that has gone virtually unnoticed here, has claimed that published reports of Bonn-Washington strains often "have nothing to do with reality." He added that "the German-American consensus cannot be shaken." The speech Friday was the first

major public attempt by the Chancellor to help patch-up relations with the Carter administration since Bonn and Washington called a private truce to their public quarreling last week. They have been arguing for months over whether Bonn was doing its share to belp stimulate the

Mr. Schmidt's speech also appears to be the centerpiece for a widening campaign by the Bonn government to put a more positive image on U.S.-German re-lations. It follows a recent speech by Foreign Minister Hans Dietrich Genscher and a state-ment today by State Minister Klaus von Dohnanyi on the same subjec

Twofold Purpose

Diplomatic observers here speculated that the purpose of the speech made without notifying the press was twofold: To make sure that the Carter administration got the message via diplomatic cacle and not via the press. and perhaps to show members of his own Cabinet that he was working to smooth things out with the White House.

In his speech, the Chancellor said that the basis of U.S.-German friendship rested on "historical, philosophical and human ties and the broad identity of our political and social values." Those ties, he said. "were a stabilizing factor that the world can depend on."

Outside of Europe, the Chancellor pointed out, the United States is Germany's most important trading partner and it would be wrong to assert "that between friends who do business together and whose economies in so many areas are so closely interwoven there must be pure harmony in all matters. That is not even true in a family." When it is not possible to argue, then trust is missing, the Chancellor said, and when the two governments talk

problems and possible sol It is done "only as friends Mr. Schmidt cautioned who still "flirt with the theory that it is possible to jobs through inflation." said that Washington and agree that industrialized : chould seek noninflat growth and that both co support an increase in

Referring to "published tributions concerning the stance and spirit of our relations, very often and ir different was they have a to do with reality." he sa "I find it fitting to con through these comment many irritations made here and there, that are to

be real. The German-Ar consensus cannot be shak Mr. Schmidt also use occasion to spell out mor bis views on the neutron and seemed to be more toward at least production United States.

Emotion Dies Down He stressed that Germa make no decisions re production of nuclear w since it does not have an he added that the emor the debate has died down, standing of the complexit grown, the discussion more factual, and it was nized "that all nuclear w are terrible."

Mr Schmidt emphasized that all efforts must be e ed to achieve progress on control through negotiatio that the question of s introducing new atomic winto the North Atlantic was a matter for joint : consultation. But he also said, "We tri

the leading nuclear power alliance—in view of the p nuclear threat-will prov with the necessary protecti make its decisions accord That is the closest th Schmidt has come to app support any decision t

Hussein Says Intransigence By Israel Could Bring Wa AMMAN, March 6 (UPI) .- King was referring to the

Emasein today attacked stalled States. Jordanian new U.S. peace efforts in the Middle have called for U.S. press East and said that Israeli in- Israel to soften its nege transigence threatened the region stand. with another war.

King Hussein, who told a top U.S. envoy during the weekend that Jordan would stay clear of moves, said. "It is totally macceptable for us to have a dialogue with people when they have failed to convince the Israelis to alter their position."

Jordanian sources said the King

Owner of Hustler Is Shot Outside Georgia Court LAWRENCEVILLE, Ga., March

6 (AP).—Hustler magazine owner Larry Flynt was shot in the stomach and one of his attorneys also was wounded today by a guman who fired at them outside a courtroom where Mr. Flynt is on trial for allegedly distributing obscene material, an-

thorities reported.

Mr. Flynt was receiving emergency trainent, according to a Georgia State Patrol spokesman.

The attorney, Georgia Reeves, was chart to the same shot in the arm. Mr. Flynt, who is appealing a

conviction for pandering obscen-ity in Ohio, was being tried in Gwinnett County State Court on charges of distributing obscene Laterials, specifically, last An-sast's issue of Hustler. In November, Mr. Flynt an-nounced that he had "accepted Christ" and resigned as publisher of Hustler

Bonn Charges 6 With Treason KARLSRUHE, West Germany,

March 6 (UPI).—The federal prosecutor today fermally charged Renate Lutze, a former sec-retary in the Defense Ministry who allegedly passed NATO se-crets to the Communists with high treason Similar charges were brought

against Mrs. Lutze's husband Lothar, 37, who also had worked for the Defense Ministry: former naval staff employee Juergen Wiegel, 32; his wife, Ursula, 34, and another couple. Frank nd Christine Gerstner, aged 37 and 34 · Mrs. Lutze and the others are

accused of having passed considerable information about NATO and West Germany's mobilization scheme to the Eastern bloc. Their activities required NATO to change some of its milltary plans.

Stoph, Kosygin Meet MOSCOW, March 6 (UPI),-

East German Premier Willi Stoph arrived in Moscow today and met with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to discuss political and economic matters, Tass reported.

Carter administration to t first step and actually si start on production of th

have called for U.S. press

Austrian's Visit speaking at a news conwith visiting Austrian Pr Rudolf Kirchlaeger, King l saved his sharpest critic

the Israelis. "The blame for lack of p toward peace should be pla Israel, which has rejected drawal from [all occupied territories including [East salem, and the legitimate of the Palestinian people determination. King I

Jordanian government said the King had told U.i. idential envoy Alfred Al Saturday that Amman wo join current U.S.-backed moves until Israel agreed t

In his criticism of Isra King declared, "I fear th. collapse of peace moves inevitably lead to war. means one thing_that all of future peace would be

China Hyn Loses Hum

(Continued from Page with a song that calls : bellion when they are tr bellion when they bring the country under On and On

The old words were:

up, all you who refuse slaves! With cur blood an

a great wall will be built Chinese nation now far greatest danger. From comes forth his loudes Stand up! up!' Millions as one, brav enemy's fire, march on. I the enemy'e fire, march, on, march on and on." Like surgeons grafting from a foot onto on injures the committee that wro new text took the closing and used it, along with a ence to Mao and the Com Army's famous long ma the 1930s, to replace particle tike. The result: "March on, brave people nation, our Communist leads us on a new long march. Millions as one. on, toward the Communis Build our country, gust country, we will work and March on, march on, mar

Tien Han reportedly mitted suicide after b publicly disgraced, but m hs old comrades purged with him have since been ed to power. They stand front ranks now at ass where the anthem is su would be interesting to which words they are sing

Forever and ever raising

Tse-tung'e banner, marc

Raising Mao Tee tung's I

march on, march on, ma

and on!"



CROCUSWATCHERS-In London, Dawn Johnson, 7, and Kim Thornley, 5, take a very close look at the year's first crocuses as balmy weather bathes the city at last.

of student politics and the Labor least until the economy has been party research office with ambi-tions to stand for the House of stabilized and the party's political fortunes are more secure. Mr. Commons; and the press secre-tary, Thomas McCaffrey, a hard-Donoughue is the author of a bitten Scot who has worked in top government information jobs for more than a decade.

Callaghan's Small Inner Circle Has the Ring of Authority to It

Within the context of a Labor party that is in some political difficulty, all are considered moderates. That is, they have urged Mr. Callaghan to avoid

adviser, Tom McNally, a graduate

laudatory biography of Herbert Morrison, who led the moderate struggle against Ancurin Bevan and the left in the 1950s. All see the Prime Minister almost every day, and often several times a day, although their advice does not appear to have the almost hypnotic effect on Mr. Callaghan that the advice of Marcia Williams (now Lady Falkender) had on his predeces sor, Harold Wilson, In several ways, Mr. Calleghan can be said to have reacted against Mr. Wilson's example. Not only is there no adviser as important as Mrs. Williams, there is also no signifi-cant "kitchen" cabinet like the one Mr. Wilson maintained and rewarded with life peerages. An old-fashioned politician, up from

a given tax policy than to ask for an elaborate list of alterna-Unusual 4th Figure

the ranks, with experience in the

Foreign Office, the Home Office

and the Treasury, Mr. Callaghan

is much more likely to tell one

of his inner circle, for example,

to explore the ramifications of

A fourth figure who, according to the best information, stands just outside the inner circle, is the Prime Minister's parlismentary private secretary, Roger Statt. Mr. Statt, a member of Parliament representing a Lancashire constituency, is an unusual figure to find near the center of British political power. Not

only is he young he will be 35

in August—but be came into politics by way of the Merchant Navy and the Post Office, where he worked as a technician. Mr. Stott is closely allied to the trade union movement, a dominant element in the Labor coalition. The civil servant who most frequently sees the Prime Min-ister is his principal private secretary, Kenneth Stowe. Al-though he is 50, he is described by his peers as "a young high-flier," and he has had a typical civil service career-Oxford, a tour of duty at the United Nations, and with the Department of Health and Social Services.

But it is Sir John Hunt, the suave secretary to the Cabinet, who brings the judgments and stilludes of the civil service most forcefully to bear on the decisionmaking process. It was Str John, who has beld the job since 1973, who built it into the most infloential within the civil service. In theory and, to some extent, in practice, Sir John's powers are circumscribed by his nonpolitical status. But in fact, the meetings of the senior officials from all the government departments, at which he presides, not only set the sgenda for Cabinet meetings but also influence what is decided there.

One reason for the power of the cabinet office is its conti-nuity. Between 1963 and 1976, Britain changed prime ministers six times. So the cabinet office is the establishment at 10 Downing Street, and it tends toward caution, especially in economic

Among his ministers, Mr. Callaghan talks frequently to four. reach agreement with Denis Healey, the chancellor of the Exchequer-a row between the two probably would lead to the collapse of the government. In this government, the leader of the House of Commons counts for a great deal, not because of his job but because of his ideal-

ogy. Michael Foot is the theo-

retician of the left whom Mr. Callaghan constantly consults because he is prepared to use his influence to conirol Labor radi-Merlyn Rees, the home secre-tary, a friend who managed Mr. Callaghan's campaign for the leadership of the Labor party. and Harold Lever, a wealthy businessman from Manchester

who holds the constitutionally trelevant title of chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, perform a special function for the Prime Minister. As Peter Jenkins of the Guardian has said, they are the "eccond-guessers" — those who provide an alternate view on key And in the fourth circle, beyond

the personal staff, the civil service and the Cabinet intimates? Not much, in the view of those who study such matters. One whose ideas are listened to is Peter Jay, the British ambassador in Washington, who is married to Mr. Callaghan's daughter, Margaret. That was true when Mr. Jay was a London journalist, and it is true today. On many issues, the Prime Minister also solicits the advice of three trade unionists—Jack Jones, David Basnett and Len Murray-none of whom is considered a radical

44/16-1350

Not Worried About Dollar

Shah Disturbed by U.S. Policy, Negotiates for German Subs

By Jonathan C. Randal TEHRAN, March 6 (WP).— Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi indicated yesterday that he was depressed by what he considers directionless U.S. fcreign policy, This, his remarks suggested, justified at least in part his present negotiations with the Netherlands and West Germany for "maybe a dozen" frigates and

a "few more" submarines. The ships would be assigned to bolster his forces in the Indian Ocean and the Gulf.

Declaring that Iran was "very far" from completing its already huge arms purchase plans, the Shah said that present negotiations with Dutch and West German firms went beyond the six submarines he recently ordered from West Germany.

He is dealing with German shippards for the submarines and with Dutch—and possibly some German—firms for the frigates which he said he hoped to huy for between \$130 million and \$140

Discussing the Tabriz riots of two weeks ago, the greatest challenge to his authority in 15 years, the Shah indicated willingness to tolerate leftist and rightist opposition, which he is convinced fomented the trouble.

'The Price'

"I am not going to change my policy of liberalizing to the maximum we can," he said, adding that the Tabriz violence was "the price we have got to pay." He made it clear, however, that his hrand of liberalization has definite limits by insisting that the dissident movement was "completely illegal" and warn-

ing, "Obviously, we will not let it get out of hand." On the question of oil for Israel, he was asked if he was prepared to reduce deliveries to make the Israelis less intransigent in

the current peace efforts.
"That depends," he said. "If there is a general decision by all, tor instance America, to stop your delivery of arms that kind of embargo, you know-then every-

He added that another example. would be "embargoes on everything, such as has been decided against Rhodesia and South Africa" by the United Nations.

But he stressed, "It is not in my hands, anyway. It must be a general policy" agreed to by the United States and the UN. Oil Prices

Despite the dollar's dramatic fall, the Shah said he would prices throughout this year. He said that Iran was hurting a little less" than other producers

Iran Recalls Aide the Chilean government to inter-From E. Germany

TEHRAN, March 6 (AP).—Iran has recalled its ambassador and his staff from East Berlin because of a refusal by the East German government to prosecute Iranian students who raided the embassy there last week, a Foreign Ministry spokesman has announced. The decision was made following reports that East Germany

has expelled the students who raided the embassy and destroy-ed documents, the spokesman, Parviz Adl. said.

The Foreign Ministry sald that Ambassador Amir Hussein Parzanegan and his staff were being recalled because of a lack of "customary security and diplomatic immunity.

because "we spend so much money in the United States." He hinted that Iran was supplying Somalia with military equipment of other than U.S. manufacture, which he maintein-

ed was "our own business." Asked specifically what Iran was doing to make good his New Year's Day pledge "not to re-main indifferent" if Somalia were invaded by Soviet-backed Ethlopian troops, he said, "Obviously, we cannot say these things pub-

By John Dinges

The pro-government newspaper El Mercurio said yesterday that it had identified the picture of

a man sought by a U.S. court in

Allende in 1972.

ington newspaper Friday.

Chilean armed forces.

Fatherland and Liberty

for several years as Michael Ver-

non Townley, an American living

in Chile since at least 1972, who

boasted in conversations of his

involvement in terrorist activities against Mr. Allende and of his

membership in the extreme right-

ist group Fatherland and Liberty.

The source said that Mr. Town-

ley'e behavior and activities made

him suspect that he was an agent

of the Central Intelligence

pictures of the man said in Wash-

ington to be Mr. Williams and

the man identified here as Town-

Two weeks ago, the State

Department, in a procedure

known as letters rogatory, asked

regate—using a list of sealed

questions two men identified as

Mr. Williams, 28, and Alejandro

The government replied that it would cooperate with the investi-

gation, but a spokesman said that

the two names ere not listed as

members of the military, includ-

ing the secret police, and that

there are no records of their

Official Business

and Remeral traveled to the

United Stetes in August, 1976, on

citicial Chilean parsports and

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Inter-Continental has been a leader in developing spectacular new hotels in the spectacularly last-growing cities of the Middle East. How many of these Inter-Continental locations can you match up with their cities?

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If you got more than 4 or 5 correct, you know the Middle East pretty well. Which means you probably know Inter-Continental pretty well. For reservations, see your travel agent. Or call Inter-Continental Hotels

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5. Capital city whose name means "the gardens"

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8. Overlooking the Mediterranean

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2. Near King Hussein's Palace

3. On "The Creek"

4. On Jean Navin

7. Jeddah Road

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tional Identification Service.

Romeral Jara, 26.

The two pictures seem to

El Mercurio's front page carried

paper's account,

SANTIAGO, March 6 (WP) .-

But questions about U.S. policy in the Horn of Africa elicited a series of pessimistic remarks about the U.S. world role since what he called "the trauma of Vietnam and Watergate."

"You have no policy anywhere," he said. "You only react when something happens. The other side is planning something for 50

"If the West wants to die slowly, that is your business," he said at another point during the in-ferview conducted at the Nia-

Sought by U.S. in Letelier Death

Wanted Man Is American, Chile Paper Says

value winter palace. He belitt'ed tist'ons, where "you are trying the U.S, temptation to "live in your dream wor'd" and said that wanting to retreat into a "fortress America" was a mistake. "There will be no such thing as fortress America," he said.

Despite those remarks, the Shah appeared visibly pleased with the state of his relations er had % so grod," he said. He luctally praised the U.S.

with the Carter administration. Between governmen's we've nev-

role in the Egyptian-Israell nego-

heal predients with distidents, the Shah cought to pertray them as contrinable nuisance rather

a sistance."

than a direct threat to his rule. "If I have to defend my country. I could be the toughest guy." be said. "But when it is not necessary, why should I be?" "I think we are strong enough;

the basis of our society and state is strong enough to allow at least to this limit and even more," ha

As fer his own demestic pull-

He shrugged aside suggestions that President Carter's espousal of human rights had played a role in encouraging dissidence in

"Completely Dicgal" He described the main recently fermoi dissident greup; a writ-ers association a jurists association and a committee for the "complete"y illegal."

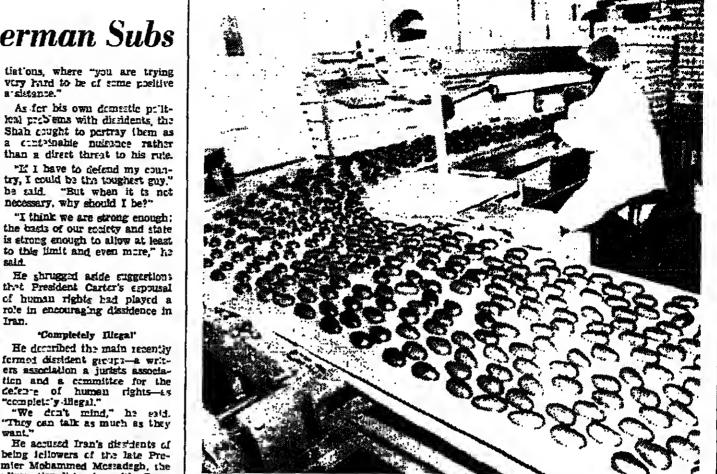
"We dra't mind," he said. They can talk as much as they

He accused Iran's dissidents of being icilowers of the late Premier Mohammed Mcs:adegh, the ultranations list who with Commun'st backing briefly overthrew the Ehrh in 1953 before he re-gained the throne through a Central Intelligence Agency coup. Asked about the chances of accepting the dissidents' requests for liberties such as freedem of

the press and a sembly, the Shah ingred that press freedom already exists here. The press, which is censored, has refused to print the dissidents' letters. The Shah said that his jalls held about 2,200 political prison-

ers, whom he called "terrorists." He indicated that he would contimue to release prisoners, a process that began last year. He took exception to reports

that prisoners were being asked to "say they are sorry or ask for amnesty" in order to win release. "If this is mental tor-ture," he said, "then what can do. You see, anything we somebody will say some-



EASTER PARADE-Easter wun't roll around until March 26, but at this Chicagu eandy factory the chocolate Easter eggs are already rolling-20 million this year.

After Tongsun Park's Testimony to House Panel

Interest Is Revived in Seoul's Ex-Envoy

By Charles R. Babcock

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP). -Tongsun Park has told congressional investigators that his lobhving activities in Congress were riewed by former South Korean Ambassador Kim Dong Jo as "invading" an area where the ambassador had a "monopoly."

Mr. Park said he did not have personal knowledge of cash payments Mr. Kim allegedly made to members of Congress, according to sources who attended his

cold weather first hit, there were

widespread predictions of massive

layoffs," he pointed out. "But

people learned to cope with the situation."

Exiled Editor Urges

Boycott of S. Africa

CANBERRA, March 6 (UPI).
Self-exiled South African
newspaper editor Donald Woods
said today that Australia should

sever all links with South Africa

sa a protest against apartheld

Mr. Woods, who is in Austru-

lia for the 27th general assembly

of the International Press Insti-

tute, said at a news conference

that international ostracism was

the only hope for inducing South

Africa to find a peaceful and

nenviolent solution to its racial

and censorship.

problems.

interrogation last week in closed

But his testimony has strengthened investigators' desire to question Mr. Kim about his activities in Washington in the early 1970s. committee sources said yesterday. "We knew what Park was

doing, paying off members of Congress," one source said, "And now, more than ever, we'd like to ask Ambassador Kim about the monopoly he felt Park was invading.

The renewed interest in Mr. Kim by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct is likely to revive efforts in the House to cut off aid to South Korea. The issue has been an especially sensitive one for the Carter administration.

The State Department has sided with South Korea in saying cmy's performance during last winter's cold spell. "When the that demands tor Mr. Kim's testimony would breach international covenants protecting diplo-

matic immunity Leon Jaworski, special counsel to the House committee, has said repeatedly that he considers Mr. Kim a more important witness than Mr. Park.

committee heard allegations that Mr. Kim was seen stuffing en-velopes with \$100 bills before a trip to Capitol Hill. He also was identified by one representative's secretary as the man who delivered a cash-filled envelope to the member's office.

Cosmonauts at Work

MOSCOW March 6 (UPI) -The Soviet cosmonauts aboard Salyut-6 space station carried out experimnets today on measuring the brightness of stars and filming television reports for viewers

The committee's demands for Mr. Kim's testimony were shelved temporarily while the members and staff concentrated on arranging for Mr. Park's return from Korea to testify. Mr. Jaworski met on Wednesday with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to emphasize the need for Mr. Kim's testimony.

UN Unit Accuses Pinochet Regime Of Rights Abuses

GENEVA, March 6 (NYT).-In a resolution co-sponsored by the United States, the United Nations Ruman Rights Commission said today that "flagrant viola-tions" of human rights are continuing in Chile under the military regime of President Augusto Pinochet.

Brazil, Panama and Uruguay voted against the resolution, which was co-sponsored by Austria, Britain and Sweden. Jordan, Nigeria, the Ivory Coast and Peru abstained.

The 33-member commission recognized that the number of political prisoners and of reported cases of torture were decreasing in Chile. It found, however, that the violations of human rights remain "in some cases systematic and institutionalized."

The commission dismissed as an "exercise lacking relevance" the referendum that Gen. Pinochet held on Jan. 4 to secure the endorsement of Chilean voters in reply to the condemnation of his regime for human rights violations by the UN General Assem-Ыy.

connection with the assassination of Chilean exile leader Orlando Letelier as a U.S. citizen who participated in rightist com-mando actions against the leftist government of President Salvador The U.S. government has asked Chile to present two men for questioning sbout the 1976 carbomb murder in Washington. El Mercurio printed photos of the two men Saturday after the pictures were printed by a Wash-One of the men shown in Washington was identified as Juan Williams Rose. The U.S. government said that Mr. Williams was a member of the Juan Williams Rose A Chilean who said that he knows the man shown in El U.S. v.sas requested by the Chile-an Foreign Ministry, for official Mercurio corroborated the news-El Mercurio, which supports the government of President Augosto This source said that be had known the man in the picture

Pinochet, last week began to reproduce accounts from U.S. news papers explaining the alleged involvement of Chilean officials in the Letelier murder. An editorial Saturday called on the govern-



ment to give a public explanation of why official passports and visa requests were provided for two

men under false names. The newspaper's recent coverage of the case was significantly different from its earlier reports. which attributed charges of government involvement in the murder to an international campaign against the military regime.

Industry Energy Shortage Looms

Key U.S. Economic Question: Will the Coal Miners Return? continue banking heavily on pro- area. The steel industry, center-As evidence, he cited the econ-

By Art Pine

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP). Now that President Carter has invoked the Taft-Hartley Act, the key question is: How many of the coal miners will abandon their strike and return to work? Although the effects of the three-month-old strike have until now been limited largely to a curtailment of the coal industry -with only 20,000 noncoal jobs reportedly affected—economists say that today coal supplies have dwindled to the point that any further blockage of coal production would have a quick, direct effect on the overall economy. Layoffs in coal-dependent industries could now increase dramatically each week, they

existence in the files of the Na-Alan Greensnan, a chief economist in the administration, estimated that if between one-Reporters' inquiries here indicate that the names revealed third and one-half of the 180,000 striking miners agreed to go in Washington are false. The U.S. Embassy has said that two back, the economy could muddle men using the names Williams through.

James Schlesinger, the secretary of energy, affirmed that the administration planned to

duction by nominion miners, particularly in the Western ccalfields. But he said that the administration did not yet plan to resort to a mandatory power-allocation program among the states.

However, there were other factors, including the still uncertain question of how much violence there would be if the government tried to keep coal supplies moving on its own. Threats of bodily harm could crimp efforts to enlist the help of nonunion miners and truckers

Earlier Confidence

The fact that the impact of the coal strike was now likely to grow acute stems in part from the relative confidence that prevailed before this past weekend's United Mine Workers vote rejected the latest industry con-tract offer. While industry had been apprehensive, few firms had made sertous efforts to reduce consumption. Coal stockpiles

Now, with supplies at rock bot-tom in many Midwestern tadustrial states, analysis figured that most firms were apt to try to squirrel away what fuel and electric power was available—intensifying the shortage that would have occurred anyway.

If the coal stoppage were to cortinue, the impact would be felt tirst in the big North Central industrial states, such as Ohio, where there have already been some cutbacks. Some estimates forecast an immediate 30-per-ceot cutback in industrial electric-power usage, resulting in a 15-per-cent drop in jobs.

Within a few days the cutbacks would begin to spread to other sections of the country. where assembly plants would run out of parts and materials that are made in the North Central

Syrians Enforce Beirut-Area Calm

BEIRUT, March 6 (Reuters! .-Heavily armed Syrian troops today enforced peace in a Beirut suburb, where fighting between rightist and leftist gunmen took place yestreday.

The area was reported quiet but tense after the mainly Syrian Arab peace-keeping force had intervened to end the clashes which involved mortars, rockets and heavy machine guns.

Local residents said that peacekeeping troops were patrolling the Christian district in Ain Rummaneh and the neighboring Moslem area of Shiyah.

ed in Pittsburght and Gary, Ind., would be especially hard-hit. One expert estimated that if the coal shutdown extended

through early April, it would halt

the economy's growth for the first quarter; if the stoppage were allowed to go on longer, it could plunge the nation into a recession. However, few analysts believed that would happen. Quick Recovery Analysts emphasized that even if there was significant damage, once the stoppage had ended the economy would be able to "snap

back" and make up the lost production, as it traditionally does after automobile industry strikes and cold-weather bouts. Nevertheless, the hardship would be substantial. A continued stoppage also could have soverse implications for the

dollar. Economists say that if the coal strike went on, industry would have to make up for the fuel shortage by importing more oil — worsening the already large U.S. foreign-trade deficit. Not everyone was quite so pes-

simistic. Mr. Greenspan, for ex-ample, argued that the economy is a good deal more flexible than administration estimates implied, and that the actual impact of a continued strike might be somewhat less than has been forecast.

Spirits Fall With Dollar

(Continued from Page 1) completely removed from the pace of the world outside.

Typists' Pay And it is true that shorthand typists in the middle of their pay classification take home 3,500 Swiss france a month equal to \$3,100 at current exchange rates. Translators take home a good

deal more than that. Virtually no one among the experienced officials here argues that the UN is not grossly theffi-cient and badly in need of a structural shake-up.

Yet the questions of costs and competence have been distorted to some degree.

For example, many officials and observers here feel that the poor image and the frustrations about the UN are largely outgrowths of the political debates and decision-making at the General Assembly and Security Council in New York

Here at the European headquarters, many functions are more technical and it is on this level that some of the smaller agencies, at least, work best.

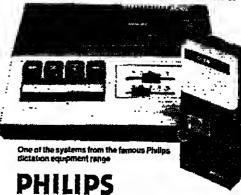




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Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4-Tuesday, March 7, 1978 *

The Misplaced Americans

We learned recently that a U.S. citizen born Department of State, Some of its geographiin Tibet in 1943 is required by the United States to travel the world with a passport that lists his birthplace as China. A small matter, perhaps, but a nice demonstration of how, for more expediency, the government can trample on the last shards of individuality. Because this particular citizen refused his passport, he could not travel at all, and was thus deprived of a basic liberty.

His passport eame, of course, from the Department of State, whose insistence on "China" derives from a desire not to offend Peking. The Chinese authorities do not like to be reminded that Theet was not always under their control. Tibetans are in fact eulturally and linguistically distinct from Ohinese. Although various Chinese emperors claimed Tibet, China's authority never penetrated that vast and remote mountain theocracy until 1950, when the present Communist regime undertock a forcible annexation that was completed in 1959 with the bloody suppression of the last centers of resistance.

Some of the many Tibetans who then fled abroad became U.S. citizens. They feel that to list China as their birthplace is to rewrite history, to deny their ethnic identity and to be stamped with a despised label.

China's is not the only government that Washington dares not offend in passports. The same solicitude is shown to the governments of Eastern Europe, which have often altered boundaries, legally and otherwise, in this century. U.S. policy is said to be to list the name of the state claiming sovereignty over a given town or province at the time a passport is issued, regardless of what it was at the time of the applicant's birth. Rather than affront a present government, Washington prefers to affront the

You could think that such an offensive practice thad its roots in high calculations of state. It turns out, however, that there is no single birthplace policy throughout the

cal divisions are left free to adopt all kinds of exceptions. When domestic votes are at stake, policy can be remarkably flexible. Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, the three former Baltic provinces of Russia that existed as independent states between the world wars, still appear in U.S. passports. That is because refugees from those places have lobbied to prevent the United States from recognizing their reconquest by the Soviet Union. So someone born in Riga when it was Russian goes down as born in Latvia if she returns to visit her brother, now in the Soviet Union, Yet someone born in an ofttraded province of Austria-Hungary is told to forget that fact, allowed to claim Polish birth if the clerk does not bother to check a contemporary map and is assigned to the Soviet Union if he does.

The bureau covering Middle Eastern affairs is so anxious to please everyone in sight that the passport of someone born in Tel Aviv before 1948 can say "Palestine," the original fact, or "Israel," the later one. A person born in the disputed West Bank of the Jordan River may list Israel, Jordan or Palestine. And if she happens to be a native of Jerusalem, the department will surrender altogether and permit the listing of the city without any country.

These bald accommodations only make more poignant the plight of the offended Tibetans. Surely the United States stands secure enough among the nations to tolerate some truth in labeling. And if a citizen born in Ljubljana in 1908 wants to list Austria-Hungary rather than Yugoslavia as his birthplace, what is the harm of it? A glance at the date of birth in the next column of the passport will explain the matter. In an era when we are too often reduced to categories anyway, the least our government can do is to give us the categories we

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The Rhodesian Contrivance

The U.S. and British governments have thus far refrained from endorsing the Rhodesian "internal settlement" between Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders. They are right to withhold support, and they should not give way in this week's debate of the issue in the UN Security Council. The deal is little more than a device for keeping real power in the hands of Rhodesia's small white minority and is rightly suspect in black African eyes.

The agreement would let the white settler community block any measures that threaten its economic privileges for at least 10 years and probably longer. The 4-per-cent minority would retain effective control of the army and civil service. "Majority rule" so hobbled by minority rights means no real transfer of power, no matter how many blacks acquire ministerial trappings. That is why the settlement is anathema to Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the black nationalists who lead the guerrilla campaign which, along with sanctions, has forced Mr. Smith to go even so far.

Ian Smith has played his cards with consummate skill. By offering them a semblance of power, he has now made the three black leaders-Bishop Muzorewa, Mr. Sithole and Sen. Chirau-accomplices in a system to preserve his own control.

The agreement would not only fail to bring genuine majority rule to Zimbabwe (as Rhodesia is to be called next year), but also jeopardize the most important U.S. interests in Africa. Those interests ride on a peaceful transition to black political power throughout southern Africa and the avoidance of conflicts that risk the involvement of outside powers.

The surest way to promote a peaceful transition in Rhodesia is to insist on arrangements that would bring the guerrilla forces and their Patriotic Front into the politics of the country. The way to frustrate a

peaceful transition is to percist in a "settlement" that will cause the Patriotic Front to escalate the fighting, possibly with Cuban and Soviet help. That, in turn, could lead the Rhodesian government to seek aid from South Africa, confronting the Western powers with an impossible choice of either letting Moscow and Pretoria fight it out or intervening directly. (And, if It were to be intervention, on which side?) It is better to maintain the UN sanctions against Rhodesia while bargaining for a better deal.

It is not enough, however, to say that no deal would be acceptable until the Patriotic Front's Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe are satisfied. Not even Mr. Nkomo, who enjoys a considerable political following among both blacks and whites, deserves such a veto. He has erred seriously in the past six months, letting distrust of Britain lead him to reject the Anglo-U.S. plan for elections run by a caretaker government under British control,

The sanctions were imposed because Mr. Smith was blocking the way to majority rule. They should be lifted when a framework for its achievement is in sight. That may well mean bringing the guerrilla leaders into new negotiations. It certainly requires modifying the proposed settlement. Its elaborately contrived machinery for preserving white control ought to be dismantled. And the arrangements for elections ought to let all candidates take part without fear of harassment by the Rhodesian or guerrilla armies.

When the principles of the "internal settlement" were first announced last month, Andrew Young, the U.S. representative at the United Nations, characterized them as a recipe for civil war. Now that the details are known, his fears appear justified. It would be no favor to Rhodeslans, black or white, for Washington and London to embrace this deal

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Only Beginning of End

Mr. Ian Smith (the Rhodesian Prime Minister) has now reversed his position compietely by offering to help install a black majority government by the end of this year.

This is indeed a major triumph, but it is still only the beginning of the end, not yet the end of the road to peace and independence in Rhodesia. A wrong step now could make the last lap much worse than anything that has gone before...

Britain and America are ... right to pursue their present policy of welcoming the "internal settlement" as an important step forward, but at the same time pursuing their own initiative in cooperation with the front-line African states to get the Patriotic Front (commanding the bulk of Rhodesia's black guerrillas) to participate in negotiations with the parties to the Salisbury

-From the Observer (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 7, 1903

WASHINGTON.-That the United States join with the other republics of this hemisphere in some formal declaration to the world embodying the Monroe Doctrine is the desire of some of the Latin-American republics, voiced by their diplomatic representatives here. But the position of the U.S. government is that the Monroe Doctrine proper needs no strengthening, that it is sufficient as it is and would not be made any stronger by any formal declaraFifty Years Ago

March 7, 1923

NEW ORLEANS.-A chimpangee recently donated to the Audubon Park Zoo here has developed a mania for cleanliness and devotes most of its time to housecleaning. The chimpanzee, which was donated along with its mate, is the mother of a bouncing "baby chimp." Prior to the arrival of the youngster the mother wasn't so fussy about her cage. Since the addition to the family, however, she has improved in her housekeeping methods and is now an incessant



Stalin After 25 Years

By Helmut Sonnenfeldt

WASHINGTON. — Twenty-five years ago, the death of Josef Stalin was announced in Moscow. I asked a recent Soviet visitor whether the event would he observed in his country. He said he doubted there would be particular notice of it except, perhaps, in Soviet Georgia, where he said, Stalin still occupied something of a special

Actually, acknowledged or not, the nearly 30 years of Stalin's rule remain for the present generation of top Soviet leaders the dominant experience of their lives. And for the rest of us, it is well to remember as we conduct our debates about Soviet purposes and the future shape of American-Soviet relations that the path on which Stalin set the Soviet Union in the postwar choices in major ways. It may have been a coincidence

though it seems doubtful that Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov, speaking in Moscow rather than in Georgia, was recently reported to have made a public reference to Stalin. In connection with the elaborate current celebrations of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Red Army, Ustinov recalled Stalin's chairmanship of the Soviet State Defense Committee during World War II, a reference that drew applause from the audience

Positive Mention

This positive mention of Stalin in a military context serves to remind us that whatever one's precise assessment of particular events and decisions in the 1940s. Stalln set the priorities that steadily transformed the U.S.B.R. from a great continental power to one with military and other capabilities enabling it to assert interests and ambitions and to influence the course of events around the world.

We still debate whether post-war Soviet decisions to concentrate on an economic recovery that would give maximum weight to military strength were driven principally by limited and defensive considerations—by the determination to preclude the recur-rence of the disaster of the German invasion. Put in these terms, the issue is unlikely ever to be resolved. For the problem quickly became as much one of Soviet motivations as of the perceptions and concerns of those outside the Soviet Union who witnessed the growing accumulation of Soviet military might and the extension of Soviet political control west and southwestward.

What quite probably did begin as a defensive quest for security, on the part of Stalin and his associates, soon evolved into a profound sense of threat by those who lived adjacent to the U.S.S.R. on the Euresian landmass. Many of these nations, themselves ravaged and debilitated by wars. in turn sought to buttress their safety by allying themselves with the United States. And the United States, in its turn, broke with its tradition and came to define its security in terms of the security of numerous comtries stretched around the globs.

In the early phases of this process, the American contribution to the security of those feeling threatened was made mostly by the Navy and our strategic bomber force. With advances in military technology, the Soviet Union extended the range and scope of its own military forces so that they could become effective beyond the confines of Eu-

States to protect its allies by security." The Soviet definition of strategic power came to be match-ed, or was thought gradually to be offset by Soviet long-range forces, U.S. requirements for theater and this principle has, however, en-tailed levels of military forces of all types which to Americans and others appear excessive for degeneral-purpose forces increased and U.S. commitments to the defense and, in fact, imegual and threatening.

The Russians have contended

fense, especially of its NATO al-lies, became even more tangible than they were at the outset. And in two major instances in Asia, the United States committed large forces to combat efforts. one successful, the other unsuccessful, to prevent the forcible unification by Communists of divided states. With America indefinitely in-

volved in alliances and foreign commitments, the Russians, after Stalin, continued to build on his military legacy. Despite some as much right and reason to safefluctuations in resource allocations, they remained firmly comsecurity required massive and unceasing accumulations of modern military power. The rupture with China served merely to amplify these impulses and commitments.

Under Khrishchev, however an additional tendency made itself feit: the recognition that in the nuclear age there might be some utility in limited forms of cooperation with external powers, including, notably, the chief adversary. Some tentative agreed steps to regulate military buildups and competition were taken. The process intensified under Breshnev. A major stated goal for the Russians in these endeavors has been to obtain American accent-

ance of the principle of

that their geographic situation and other factors entitle them to such advantages if their security is to resemble that which they believe the United States to possess. Much of the difficulty in arms-control negotiations stems from this disparity of view, or, more precisely, from the inherent impossibility of quantifying as subjective a concept as the security felt by nations. Plainly, the Soviet Union has

guard its security as does the United States or any other name of "equal security," ignores or belittles the security concerns and perceptions of others, the result is bound to be a perpetual acdation of military power. This need not preclude various

forms of cooperation but it is bound to inhibit them severely, as events have shown. The Stalinist legacy, in this respect, remains very much alive a quarter-century after his death.

Mr. Sonnenfeldt, a former Department counselor is now visiting scholar at the School of Advanced International Studies at the Johns Hopkins University. He wrote this

The Issues at Stake In Western Sahara

By Victor Perry

DARIS.—"The case for allowing the (Western Sahara's) inhabitants to exercise genuine selfdetermination, by means of a UN-supervised plebiscite, is overwhelming," according to an editorial in The New York Times (IHT. Feb. 6). Presumably, circles within the Carter administration share these views, and ostensibly they are commendable principles. But in fact there are many supporters of the United States in Africa who see in the above statement and the thinking behind it a fitting description of the U.S. predicament in Africa today.

For in southern Africa, on the Horn of Africa, and in the Sahara conflict-from Ethiopia in the east, via Chad and Niger, to Morocco and Mauritania in the west—the United States is not only refusing to play traditional power politics, it is ignoring Realpolitik while its adversary, Soviet Union, is playing by the traditional hard-nosed rules. And so, indeed, are the African countries-radical and pro-Western alike to which the United States seeks to apply its African policy.

In the case of the Sahara, there is the added complication that, by many international standards, the principle of democratic self-determination is not clearly

No Clear Case

First, in terms of international law, there is not a clear case for a plebiscite in the Sahara. The International Court of Justice at The Hague recognized, in 1975, the existence of strong ethnic ties between the residents of the then Spanish Sahara, and Morocco and Mauritania. While the court noted that these ties did not imply automatic Moroccan-Mauritanian sovereignty over the territory, it did not stipulate any other specific means for determining the territory's fate.

This ruling, half-hearted as it may seem, lends some challdity to the Morocean claim that the 100,000 or so Saharans have no separate, specific national identity. That Morocco chose to "prove" this by organizing a Saharan Djema'a (Council Notables) vote in favor of becoming Moroccan-after King Hassan's "Green March" had overwhelmed the Spanish, and Mauritania had agreed to divvy-up the territory with the Moroccans -may not jibe with the democratic concents of many observers. But Hassan's methods were undoubtedly gentler than those which Algeria's Bonnedienne would have employed.

What seems clear in the case of the Sahara is the total im-

practicality of holding a genuine-"democratic plebiscite" in a desert territory the size of Britain, virtually devoid of settled population, and surrounded by at least two countries-Morocco and Algeria-which have large popumination to influence the territory's political future for their own respective strategic needs. Thus Algeria already claims that everal hundred thousand Saharan refugees in her territory would have to participate in a plebiscite. The United States and Western Europe also have very good strategic reasons for ensuring that the Western Schare remains in pro-Western hands: It confains vital mineral resources, and under radical rule it would constitute a corridor for pro-Soviet Algeria and Libys to extend their influence and presence to the shores of the North Atlantic, and from there to the Canary Islands which Algeria is

already trying to detach from Spain. But the United States insists that its best interest lies not only in noninterference, but even in persuading others not to interfere. The Soviet Union and lts radical allies in Africa are. predictably, unimpressed. They don't play the game this way, and that is one reason why relations with the United States are difficult for countries like Morocco, the Sudan and Somalia

in Africa today.

The radicals' version of Saha-, ran self-determination has thus far involved recognition by Algeria, North Korea and a few black African states of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (RASD), founded in February, 1976, by the Polisario_itself a liberation front set up by members of the nomadic R'Guibat tribe in 1973 to fight Spanish colonial rule. Lobbyists for U.S. natural gas firms may also be pushing for U.S. backing due to commercial ties with Algeria. The United States takes more than one-half of Algeria's crude oil production—nearly 10 per cent of the total U.S. imports of crude. Yet, Libya, a principal supporter of the Polisario, has refused to recomize the RASD because the establishment of small new countries conflicts with Qadhafi's belief in the unity of the Arab

nations. The thrust of the Polisario's military campaign, carried on with heavy Cuben and Algerian aid, is not inside the former Spanish Sahara at all but rather against objectives in Mauritania, which is too weak to defend itself. Whatever may be said about the merits or morals of French and Moroccan military intervention in the Saharan conflict, it must be noted that they are aiding in the defense of Mauritania (and not annexed Saharan) ter-

ritory. Morocco's agreement with Mauritania to split the Sahara, each country annexing part, is for Rabat in many ways a natural extension of its 1970 decision to forsake its earlier claims to Mauritanian territory. Rejection or annulment of the Moroccan-Mauritanian action in the Sahara would reopen the entire Pandora's box of Moroccan territorial claims in the region and could create a situation similar to the Somali irredentist movements in. Ethiopia, Kenya and Jibouti which are at the heart of the current turmoil on the Horn of Africa.

In contrast, Morocco's settlement of its territorial claims has not been made at the expense of any other country's territory. The only neighboring country to take offense-Algeria-has done so for :: political-ideological reasons; it . . has lodged no official claim to

the Western Sahara itself. In the larger, African and global contexts, there is an ad- . . ditional point which bears elab-eration. The case for or against Western Saharan "self-determination" and, inter alia, for selling U.S. arms to Morocco should not be allowed to cloud the principal issue at stake there: The struggle between Morocco on the one hand, and Algeria and Libya on the other, for primacy in the Maghreb and on the northwest corner of Africa. It is to. this issue that U.S. foreign policy must address itself in dealing with the Saharan question. A pro-Soviet victory in the Sahara -added to Moscow's achievements on the Horn of Africa and in Angola and Mozambiquewould be a serious blow to the hopes of pro-Western forces from

Middle East: The Tactics of Peace?

By Anthony Lewis

concerned with reviving the Egypt are in a discouraged state. The reason is a position taken by Prime Minister Begin in private and now starting to emerge in public. Begin is arguing that the basic UN resolution on the Middle East, calling for Israeli with-drawal from occupied land, need not apply at all to the West

Resolution 242, approved unanimously by the UN Security Council on Nov. 22, 1967, states two "principles." One is drawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the six-day war of 1967. The other is an end to belligerency and a recognition that every state in the area has a "right to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries."

Because the resolution coupled those two ideas instead of just demanding withdrawal, it was regarded at the time as a big gain for Israel. And its acceptance has generally been considered since then as a fundamental premise of negotiation by any party.

Of course there has always been argument about the extent of "withdrawal" required. The Arabs have said it must be total, to the borders of June, 1967. U.S. governments have said there could be minor adjustments here and there. Israel has called for territorial compromises. But until now no one has suggested, as Begin now has, that Resolution 242 would be satisfied by withdrawal on only one front; the Sinai, for instance.

It is a startling argument for several reasons. One is that it has no support in the legislative history of Resolution 242. The As the ability of the United principal spokesmen when it was

WASHINGTON,-U.S. officials adopted-including Arthur Gold- Atherton ir., the assistant secberg, then the U.S. delegatesuggested such a partial Another reason for surprise is

that Begin himself has previously viewed Resolution 242 as requir-ing at least some withdrawal on the West Bank. He objected on that very ground when Israel formally accepted 242 as a "framework" for negotiation, in response to a Nixon administration initia tive in 1970. Begin was a member of a coelition cabinet then, and he quit because he said Israel had undertaken to negotiate withdrawal from Judes and Same-If the Begin government per-

sists in this new contention, the chance of reviving the hopes of peace in the Middle East must be rated as bleak. For in effect Israel will have limited the possibilities to a separate peace with Egypt, excluding all other issues, and there is no sign that President Sadat will-or for that matter can sgree to such a purely bilateral settlement. Since his visit to Jerusalem

Sadat has said that any Egyptian. agreement with Israel must at least set a pattern of principle for all of Israel's neighbors to make peace. He plainly regards that as a minimum protection against the criticism he has had from other Arabs for negotiating at all. And his particular concern is the future of the West Bank, Israel has indicated that it cannot negotiate West Bank issues with Sedat that King Hussein of Jordan and perhaps some representatives of the West Bank Palestinians must join the talks. But neither Hussein nor, certainly, the Palestinians will negotiate except within the framework of Resolution 242

All this explains why already L.

retary of state, has been unsucto get agreement between Israel and Egypt on a statement of principles that would let their direct talks resume. The crucial obstacle is Israel's refusal to accept the principle of 242 for the West Bank

Apparently Begin argues that he is being asked to accept a "precondition" for negotiations. But 242 is the only imaginable framework for agreement among the parties and for broad international support. To abandon that framework, as President Carter said the other day, would be to abandon the hope of peace for "many months or years." Carter evidently referred to 242 because Begin has brought it into ques-

Begin's new position on 242 is unhappily reminiscent of his government's performance in establishing and expanding Israeli settlements in the occupied territories during the peace negotiations. It is a slippery argument, less than straightforward. Can anyone really believe that such tactics are likely to produce the confidence needed for peace? And there is a broader concern.

Israel has a great moral claim on the world. It earns and gets sympathy especially from the United States. We could understand when it held territory to bargain for security. But under-standing will diminish if Israel is offered genuine security and insists on retaining territory for its own sake Sadat has offered what for 30

years was a dream: full diplomatic relations, trade, security arrangements. More important, he now represents a chance for Israel to form an entente with the moderates in the Arab world -with Jordan and Saudi Arabia as well as Egypt. That is an end desired not only by Israel but by all the West. Is Begin really going to throw the opportunity away?



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ESCAPE CLAUSE-GT jr. is a 450-pound Bengal tiger that wrestles for a living with its handler, John Dawley. As in this match, in Detroit, GT always wins-but Dawley has cut the risks down to a minimum. How? By removing GT's front claws.

1st Crackdown in Years

Budapest Is Said to Force 4 Critics Into Exile

BONN, March 6 (WP).-Four leading Hungarian intellectuals who have criticized the Communist system quietly have been pressured into exile in the West.

lara

The action marks the first known occasion in recent years that the government of Communist party leader Janos Kadar has encouraged emigration to get rid of dissidents and critics. Forced exile has been used

more frequently, especially in East Germany and to a lesser extent in the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland, in : the last two years as internal criticism grew after the 35-nation Helsinki eccords on Farmoean cooperation and human rights. Hungary, however, tradition-

ally has been viewed as the most liberal of the Soviet-bloc countries and early last year, when a group of 34 Hungarian intellectuals signed a protest against Czechoslovakian harasment of civil-rights campaigners, many reports emphasized that Hungary

had not acted against the signers. Last September, however, re-ports from Budepest said that several milion were being pres-A recent interview with the

dissidents and the Hungarian outbure minister, Imre Possgay. in the Italian Communist newspaper L'Unita confirms that the four-philosopher. Agnes Heller and her husband Ferenc Feher and philosopher Gyorgi Markus and his wife, sociologist Maria Markus, have left.

All four evere emong the 34 who signed the protest last year

Obituaries

Robert Prescott, WWII Ace, Founded Flying Tiger Lines

-Robert W. Prescott, 64, a World War II flying ace and president of Flying Tiger Line, inc., which he founded, died of cancer Friday in Palm Springs.

Mr. Prescott, the chief execuive officer of the Los Angelessesed air cergo cervier line, was ... t veteran of the air war in China, where he was a flight leader with · · · · Tigers.

He earned the title of ace by lowning six Japanese planes iuring the five campaigns he ought in during 1941 and 1942. Born in 1913 in Fort Worth, Texas, Mr. Prescott spent some ime among prizefighters, maniging a few and even boxing

Misconduct Trial For Bhutto Is Set To Open Saturday

LAHORE, Pakistan, March 6 (Reuters).—The trial of former Premier Zulfikar All Bhutto on charges of political miscooduct aill begin Saturday, it was anacunced today.

The trial, prepared by the milstary regime, will deal with the alleged misuse of government funds and the use of secret funds for political purposes.

Mr. Bhutto, who ruled Pakistan for 5 1/2 years before his overthrow in a coup las: July, will be formally charged when the trial starts. If found guilty, he could be jailed for seven years, be disqualified from elected office and have his assets confiscated. Mr. Bhutto, 50. has been held

in jail since September, but still commands a wide following through his Pakistan Peoples par.y. A verdict is expected in the

next 10 days in a separate trial in which Mr. Bhutto is accused of the murder of a political opponent three years ago.

Polish Students Held

WARSAW, March 6 (UPI).-Polish police detained over 30 students last night in Wroclaw, dissident sources said today. The students, all members of the Dissideot Students Solidarity Committee, were rounded up while attending a private lecture.

mid-1930s, where he attended Compton Junior College and later studied law at Loyola University before dropping out to enlist in the naval air cadet program. Mr. Prescott became a Navy flight instructor, then signed with

a group of U.S. volunteers in China Volunteer in China

The volunteer pilots, led by Gen. Chennault, painted snarling jaws filled with sharp teeth on the moses of their P-40 fighter planes and gave China an air defense against the Japanese.

After the Flying Tigers were dishanded. Mr. Prescott became a pilot for the China National Aviation Corp., carrying supplies from India to China over the Himalayas.

At the war's end, Mr. Prescott persuaded some of his former Flying Tiger colleagues, plus a number of businessmen, to in-vest \$176,000 to establish a new kind of cargo airline.

Operating under the slogan "We'll fly anything, anywhere, anytime," Mr. Prescott built the flying service into one of the world's biggest all-cargo airlines, which now covers a 17,500-mile system in the United States and across the Pacific.

Once described as a man who allowed "no barriers between himself and life," Mr. Prescott served not only as president and chief operating officer of Flying Tiger Line, Inc., but as chairman of Tiger International, Inc., the parent firm, as well as director of

several transport groups. In 1973, Mr. Prescott was named man of the year by the National Defense Transportation Association

Charles Bertrand

HUNTINGDON VALLEY, Ps. March 6 (AP).—Charles Bertrand, 62, who began a railroad career 40 years ago as a switchman and rose to become president of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, died Friday.

Cesare Andrea Bixio

ROME, March 6 (AP).—Cesare Andrea Bixio, 82, composer of noted songs, died yesterday in a Rome clinic. Mr. Bixio, a native of Naples, composed such songs as "Parlami d'Amore Mariu." and "Mamma."

Device From U.S. Professors Takes Surprise Out of Letter-Bombs

WASHINGTON, March 6 (WP) .-- A U.S. physics professor and two colleagues have invented a machine that can combat a tool of terrorists: the letter-bomb.

According to William Gregory, the device, called the CALM (a scientific acronym), "is accurate 99.94 per cent of the time, registering a false alarm about 1 time out of 10,000." The computerized, desk-top device detects the electrical

properties of an envelope's contents, a matter of considerable interest to multinational companies, world leaders and others who might attract deadly mail For Mr. Gregory, the CALM is the result of a decision three years ago to begin devising practical applications for work done by Georgetown University scientists. "A lot of the stuff

laboratory door, and that wasn't too soul-satisfying." Along with two fellow researchers, Mr. Gregory applied for grants that could be used to invent commercially viable products. The team also devised a machine that identifies metals—the so-called Midsy can telle the make and model of

you do just never goes anywhere," he says. "It stops at the

Accused of Insulting Military in Play

Trial of Four Catalan Mimes by Army Opens in Barcelona In Namibia Riot

BARCELONA, March 6 (UPI). Four members of a Catalan mime troupe, Et Joglars, appeared before a court-martial today on charges of slandering the Spanish Army,

The director of the group and principal defendant, Albert Boadel'a, escaped from custody last week and reportedly fled to

Mr. Boadella's escape caused the court-martial to be postpon-ed for six days. Another member of the company and the sixth defendant, Fernando Rene, also

The military prosecution has asked for three years in jall for each of the remaining four defendants. They are Maria de Maestu, Gabriel Renon, Andres Solsona and Arnaldo Vilardego.

Played in 39 Towns The charges against Els Jo glars stem from a play the troupe put on last fall in 29 Based on the 1974 courtmartial and execution of a state less Pole, it depicted members

of a Franco-era military tribunal

as drimken and prejudiced. Riot police dispersed a crowd of 500 persons who gathered out-side the barracks where the trial was taking place. The suppor-ters tossed several bouquets of flowers against the crowd-control barriers.

The defense lawyers asked that the trial be suspended because of alleged procedural irregulari-

and who also protested the

The Markuses were reported to

be in West Berlin and Agnes

Heller and her husband have accepted three-year fellowships in Australia. where another Hun-

garian dissident, sociologist Tyan

Szelenyi, is teaching.

Agnes Heller, a Marxist philos-

opher, is the most prominent of

the four and was the intellectual

leader of the dissidents in Buda-

Conflict Acknowledged

ian newspaper, Mr. Pozsgay ac-

that there had been a grave con-

flict with them over their objec-

thus had to be stopped. He did

not reject their eventual return

but said that their work was

banned because it opposed social-

the United States have been im-

proving as the Certer administra-tion seeks better relations with

countries of the Soviet bloc.

has sought for many years.

100 Thai Villagers

Reported Seized

By Cambodians

BANGKOK, March 6 (WP),---More than 100 civilians were kid-

napped from a border village yes-

terday and marched into Cam-

bodia, according to That author-

Reports reaching here from

Sub-Ta-Mao village, Chanthaburi Province, 131 miles to the south-

east, said that there was a raid-

ing force of 60, both Cambodian

soldiers and Thai Communist

Province officials said that

the raiders surrounded the vil-

lage-less than a mile from the

Cambodian border - at dawn

fired into the huts, then rounded

up perhaps as many as 125 men,

women and children and herded

A Thai force moving into the

village 24 hours after the raid reported mines and booby traps

apparently placed by the raiders

The raid and abduction was

similar to an incident reported

early last month at another

border village where about 300

civilians were reported captured.

Supreme Court

Backs Bias Suit

WASHINGTON, March 6 (AP).

-The Supreme Court today let stand a lower court ruling that

white employees may sue an em-

ployer for alleged discrimination

The justices refused to review

an appeal from a Nashville

Tenn., company contending that

Congress never intended the Civil

Rights Act of 1964 to allow suits

by parties not affected directly.

The court's action sets no na-

Cecile Wade, a white woman,

complained to the Equal Employ-

ment Opportunity Commission in

1970 that the Bailey Co. of Nash-

villa had discriminated against

her because of her sex and fired

her because she told of plans to

file a discrimination complaint.

Fifteen months later, Mrs. Wade

amended her complaint to in-

clude the statement that "the

company fails to recruit and hire

Negro females because of their

tional legal precedent.

them across the frontier.

as they withdrew.

against blacks.

guerrillas.

Relations between Hungary and

In the interview with the Ital-

siovekia in 1968.

The defendants are on a sixday-old hunger strike and the presiding judge, Col. Luis Moreno, told the four that if they felt ill a rest period could be

called. In central Barcelons, about 200 youths blocked traffic while demonstrating for the release of the actors.

In Madrid, two members of Cortes (parliament) called on the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez to explain its position

Meanwhile, in the Basque re-

Brazil Receives German Credit

BONN, March 6 (UPI).-West Germany granted a 50-million-mark (\$246 million) credit today to Brazil on the first day of a five-day visit to this country by President Ernesto Geisel of Brazil. Brazil can use the credit for

development projects. Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Geisel also was interested in private German investment in his country.

West German President Walter Scheel and Mr. Geisel discussed relations between Brazil and the European Common Market 25 well as the North-South dialogue between the world's industrialized

conducted the inquiry, both

"persuasive and broadly soceptable." But the \$1.2-billion de-

velopment has aroused so much

protest, he added, that he will

in effect waive his authority to

The plant, not far from the Lake District, would reprocess

nuclear waste from Japan, among

other countries, to extract pluto

Further Delay Opposed

to defer indefinitely commercial

reprocessing in the United States

in the hope of slowing muclear proliferation. In a letter dated Dec. 18, Joseph Nye, deputy to the under secretary of state, asked the British to take the same step. But the Parker report,

after urging tighter industrial

security and better environmental

monitoring, opposed further

At a news conference this

evening, Mr. Shore promised "a continuing dialogue" on the sub-

ject with the Carter administra-

President Carter has decided

make a unilateral decision.

nium fuel.

delay.

Britain to Let House Decide On A-Fuel Reprocessing Site

LONDON, March 6 (NYT) .-The government agreed today to allow the House of Commons to decide whether the controversial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant should be constructed at Windscale on Britain's northwest coast, despite a clear vote of knowledged the departure of the four and called it a loss to Hun-garian cultural life. But he said confidence from a crown judge who just completed a nine-month study of the issue.

tives and that the arguments of the four could not be accepted and Peter Shore, the environment secretary, told the House that he considered the conclusions of Justice Michael Parker, who

U.S. Church Unit Sends Vietnam Supply of Wheat

HOUSTON, March 6 (WP).— Political and religious leaders have endorsed the first direct In January, the United States returned the crown of St. Stephen to the Hungarian people and yes-terday it was announced in Washshipment of food from the United States to postwar Vietnam and criticized the Carter administraington that the two nations had concluded an agreement that, if approved by Congress, would give tion's continued trade embargo Hungary most -favored - nation trading status, which Budapest on that nation at an ecumenial tervice here.

The service celebrated the ship-ment, expected by the end of the month, of 10,000 tons of wheat from Houston to Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Salgon. Church World Services (CWS), an arm of the National Council of Churches, is organizing the \$2-million relief project.

Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iows, and the Rev. William Sloane Coffin. former chaplain of Yale, were among those taking part in the cervices Saturday.

CWS executive director Paul McClearly said that his agency received a one-time-only export license from the Commerce Department for the shipment.

However, he said, the government has refused to offer to reimburse CWS for the \$800,000 shipping bill, support frequently given to humanitarian food shipments.

Hijackers' Trial Is Set in Cyprus

NICOSIA, March 6 (AP).-The two Palestinians accused of murdering Egyptian newspaper editor Youssel Sebai here last mouth will be brought to trial Thursday, 19 days after the incident.

Observers believe that Cyprus is anxious to try Samir Mohammed Qatar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ahmed Alali, 26, as soon as possible in an effort to mend the rift with Egypt, which broke dip-lomatic relations after the murder and the death of 15 Egyptian commandos at Larnecz airport the following day.

Cypriot troops killed the commandos as they attempted to storm a commandeered aircraft in which the two gunmen were holding a number of Arab hostages.

Soviet Mental Clinics Still Said to Be Jails

LONDON, March 6 (AP).— Pourteen political activists have been put into psychiatric hospitals in the Soviet Union since September, when the World Psychiatric Association denounced such Soviet abuses, Amnesty International said today.

The human-rights organization said that its estimate was based on material received from two major Mescow sources in the last few mooths, documenting continued political abuses of psychiatry and the persecution of Soviet citizens trying to expose the abuses.

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ties. But the court rejected the gion, police set up checkpoints on roads and highways around the city of Vitoria today in a bunt for Besoue separatist guer-

rilles blamed for the submechine gun killing of two policemee and the wounding of three others. Police sources in Bilbao said

they were sure that the attack by gunmen against a police jeep yesterday was made by ETA commandes as part of a camcaign of violence against the government. They said ETA gunmeo wounded two police on Friday by firing at a police bus

The police also said that the Vitoria gunmen fired more than 50 rounds into the parked police leep on the same street where

an anti-goveroment demonstration two years ago.

The attack was expected to bring fresh criticism in Madrid that the government of Premier Suarez had lost control of law and order.

Tomasek Is Installed

PRAGUE, March 6 (Reuters) .-Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek was officially installed today as hie first archbishop of Prague for nearly 30 years after taking an oath of allegiance to the state. Œteka news agency reported here. The appointment of Cardinal Tomasek to the archibishopric was agreed after negotiations between Prague and the Vatican

last vear.

3 Die, 40 Injured

WINDHUEK, South-West Airlca. March 6 (Reuters).-Policemen used tear gas today to prevent renewed political clashes after 3 persons were killed and 40 injured in rioting yesterday in South-West Africa (Namibla).

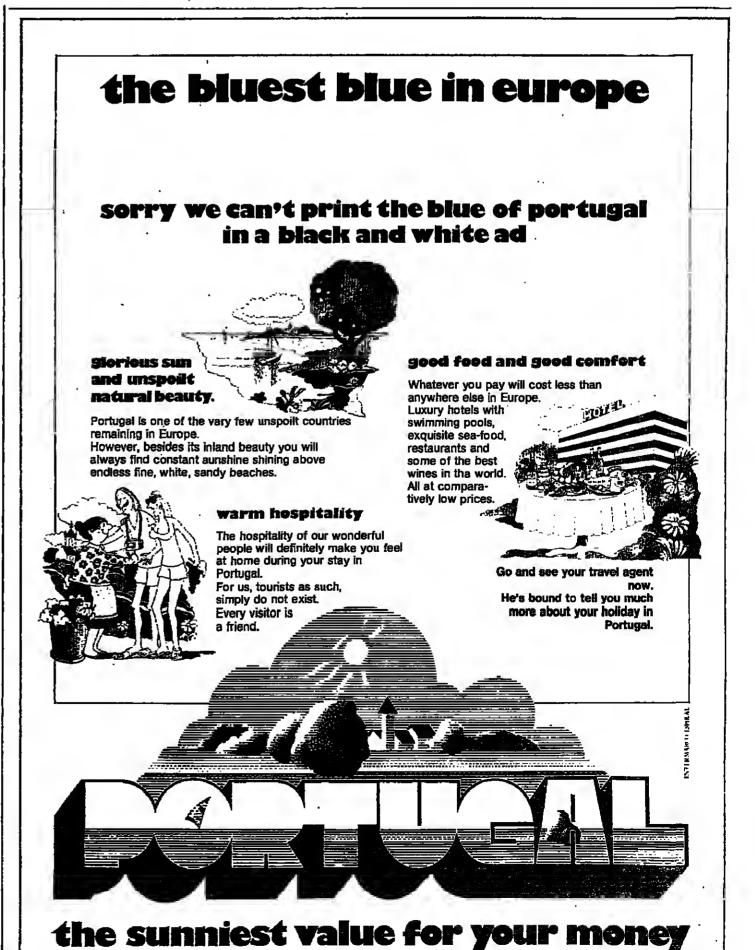
The police said that the fighting yesterday was the latest in a series of battles that started just week between Herero tribesmen and supporters of the nationalist South-West Africa People's Organization in Windhoek. Five persons have been killed and 81 hurt in the clashes, according to police.

They said that trouble started yesterday when SWAPO supporters stormed the Herero marter of Katutura Township.



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FASHION-

Lollobrigida as Photographer

By Hebe Dorsey

DARIS, March 6 (IET).—Gina Lollobrigida's first fashion pictures appeared last week in French Vogue.

"My first ambition in life was to be a painter," she said. "I loved drawing as a child. So, in effect, I'm going back to my first

Newtonian Telescope Nets \$12,000 at Sale

LONDON, March 6 (AP) .-- An early 19th-century telescope fetched £6,200 (just over \$12,000) at an auction at Sotheby's. The 7-foot Newtonian reflecting telescope is one of 200 built by

Sir William Herschel, who in 1781 discovered the planet Uranus. The telescope was bought from a junk shop 20 years ago for £15 by Alian Sanderson. Mr. Sanderson, a fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, died last year. It was sold by his son and was bought by London dealer Asprey.

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"I love taking pictures, period," she added, "But I also love fashion today because it gives women a chance to dress according to their personalities. To me, it's a sign that women are recapturing their mystery." Miss Lollobrigida, who never liked miniskirts ("Vulgar," she said), has always kept hers a bit

obove the knees. While she used to wear couture clothes, Miss Lollobrigida said that now she enjoys designing her own dresses then has them made by a dressmaker "It's also much cheaper," she said.

Speaking perfect French ("Tve siways dubbed all my films"), Miss Lollobrigida's main charm is that, despite a still glamorous image, she has remained the basic, earthy no-nonsense bersagliers (soldier's wife) she was in one of her films, Although she knows that her best acting days may be behind her, the holds no grudges, no resentment and has now embarked on her

somebody who plainly enjoys life. The results are remarkable. In addition to a book called "Italia," which took her three years, "I just finished two books and a lilm on the Philippines at the request of Mrs. (Fermando) Marcos," she said.

Pertraits of Wemen The Philippines books are full

of arresting pictures of humble, everyday recopie and do credit to Miss Lollobrigida's photographic technique as well as her feelings. "Actually, technique," she said, "is not the essential It's neces-

sary, of course, but only sensitivity can make you a good photographer. Her Vogue fashion pictures reflect that attitude. Most of them are portraits of women, à la Cecil Beaton rather than convertional fashion pictures. She took

most of them in the garden of ber house on Via Appia Antica.

But she also went cut into the

Maxim's Is Ousted From Michelin -By Restaurant's Own Request

stars in the 1978 Michelin restaurant guide today and disappear-ed entirely from the book.

Maxim's of Paris, with in turnthe century decor, opened 85 er than face its industry sources stars, rest

A spokes: at the Michelin Tire Co., who is librishes the red guidebook, said, "Maxim's no

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PARIS, March 6 (UPI).— longer figures in our book at the Maxim's lost all of its three request of Mr. Louis Vandable,"

The Michelin spokesman said that the question of whether to demote Maxim's "has come up every year for several years." A spokesman at the restaurant said that Mr. Vaudable demanded to be taken out of the book because Michelin judges only on food and that is not sufficient. We have so many other things-

our décor, our service, the am-biance, the atmosphere—that puts us above all competition." While dropping Maxim's from the red book, Michelin upgraded Archestrate, a two-star Paris restaurant, to the three-star category, the highest a restaurant can win.

The other five three-star restaurants of Paris-Grand Véfour, Tour d'Argent, Lasserre, Taille-vent and Vivarois-all kept their top ratings.



Gina Lollobrigida ... behind the camera,

streets of Rome, and in one case, over the roofs of churches, where she and the model testered along the edges.

"She was incredible," Vogue editor Patrick Hourcade said, the way she kept jumping from one roof to another, like a real

When she goes out on a job, Miss Lollobrigida wears a wig and dark glasses. Her favorite working outfit is canvas overalls which she berrowed from pilots in Manils. They're wonderful," the said, "full of pockets and so comfortable. They came in black but I had them copied in all colors, including orange," she

Miss Lollobrigids also picked as a model an authentic delicate-faced Italian aristocrat, Duchess Boni Gaetani d'Aragona, Whose reserved good looks bring cut the charm of each dress, instead of getting in the way, as is often the case with ordinary fashion

While the Vogue pictures were her first fashion pictures, she had already photographed designers Lancetti and Valentino. "I love doing portraits," she more difficult than women because they are more shy,"

There are, however, some exceptions. Henry Elssinger and Fidel Castro, for instance, "who very helpful," she said, then," she added with a smile, "I must admit that I have some advantages."



to graph the state of the state

Duchess Boni Gaetani d'Aragona in André Laug dress.

MUSIC

The Shock of Discovery And Zurab Sotkilava

By David Stevens

DARIS, March 6 (IHT) .- Zurab Sotkilava is not exactly a hou hold name in the tenor business, but it will be before long, judge by his fleeting, but stunning appearance yesterday as soloist with the Pasdeloup Orchestra at the Théatre des Cham

The shock of discovery was accompanied by a few other surpris For one thing, Sotkilava—although as yet virtually unknown in twest—is about 40 and for the last four seasons a leading tenor Moscow's Bolsnoi Theater. For another, he is hardly a typical Russ. tenor, but the owner of a rich Italianate lyric-dramatic instrume which doubtless has something to do with being a Georgian a with having studied two years in Milan.

In any case, here is one of the most luxuriantly beautiful ter voices anywhere today, with baritonal richness on the botte remarkable ease on top, evenly produced throughout the range, r in planissimo and with plenty of metal for the forte passages.

The tenor has the build of a furniture mover, topped by a rou guileless face, and on the testimony of yesterday's concert he wo seem to have a rudimentary stage manner. But there was ples of temperament at work in the way he threw himself into emotional content of each aria.

All this was demonstrated in four selections that avoided in Russian repertory, except for one brief encore. Don José's Flor Song from "Carmen" drew not a murmur of protest, although st to a French audience in Italian. After that it was a lyrical i to a French audience in Island. After the passionate "Dio mi poterio" from Verdi's "Otello," "Elucevan le stei from Puccini's "Tosca" and the "Improvviso" from Giordano's "And Chenier." Pierre-Michel Le Conte was an enthusiastic and help

Sotkilava is scheduled to make his first U.S. performances June in the Verdi Requiem with the Detroit and Philadelp Orchestras, and by that time the record companies should be gett! in line for a share of the action.

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

Cherubini's "Medea" will be produced by the Grand Theatre in Geneva March 11 in a new protection, sung in Italian, with Cristina Deutekum in the title pert. Gian-Carlo del Monaco will stage the work with sets and contumes by Andrzej Majewaki. Gilnther Wich will condnot, and others in the cast are Marjorie Vance, Martha Szir-may, Ghiseppe Giacomini and Nicola Ohinseley, Performances also are scheduled for March 13 (exertermany of the world premiere in Paris in 1797), 17, 19

The Paris Opéra's first new production of the season, of Massenet's "Werther," will be

and 21.

given March 13 at the Opéra-Comique, conducted by Pierre Dervaux and with stage direction, sets and costumes by Do-minique Delouche, Alain Vanso will sing the title part, Jane Rhodes and Francine Arraugau will alternate in the role of Charlotte, and Yves Bisson and Chaude Méloni as Albert. The work will be repeated March 15, 17, 20, 22, 25, 29 and April 1.

Janet Baker will sing the role of Idamante, Stuart Burrows the title role, and Götz Friedrich will direct a new production of Mozart's "Idomeneo," scheduled for its first performance March 9 the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, in London, Colin Davis

130.000 F

will conduct and Stefanos Laza-ridis will design the production. The cast also includes Yvonne Kenny as Dis. Gabriels Benac-kova as Kiedra, John Lanigan as Arbace and Thomas Allen as the High Priest. The work also will be given March 11, 14, 16, 18, 21 and 28.

The 75th anniversary of the death of Hugo Wolf will be marked in Vienna with a program of "The Unknown Hugo Wolf" in the Brahms-Saal of the Musikverein our March 15, Previously unperformed and rarely presented works of more performed by Relli Vilyakainen, soprano, Peter Weber, baritone, and the plantsts Leonard Hokanson and Erik Werba.

The American pianist Susan Jacobson will give two recitals of works by Russian composers Shostakovich, Rachmaninov, Pro-kofley and Mussorgsky—March 7 and 8 at the Atelier in Brussels, She will play a program of De-bussy, Ravel, Shostakovich, Rach-maninov and Prokofley March 16 at the Hotel Herouet in Paris (54 Rue Vieine du Tempie).

Daniel Barenbolm will conduct the Orchestre de Paris in an all-Polish program that will include the French premiere of Witold Lutoslawski'e "Mi-Parti," Szymanowski's Violin Concerto No. 1, with Jean-Pierre Wallez as socerto No. 1, with Murray Perahia as soloist. The concerts are March 9 at the Palais des Congrès and March 10 and 11 at the Théatre des Champs-Elysées. of Science in Stockholm.

The American bass-bartime Simon Estes will sing King Philip and Romanian tenor Vasile Mol-doveann will sing the title role in the Hamburg State Opera's a joil term are the p

Berlin Awards 2 Golden Bears

BERLIN, March 6 (AP) -Jurous awarded only two top prises yesterday in this year's Berlin Film Festival, giving one to a Czechoslovak short and another to Spanish entries in the competition. No other entries— 23 films from 20 countries—were judged worthy of the award.

Winning as components of the best national contribution were "The Trout," a satire on the bourgeoisie by José Luis Garda Sanchez, and "The Words From Max," a portrait of an unobtrusive man by Emilio Martinez

Josef Hekrdla and Vladimir Jiranek won the festival's only other Golden Bear first prize, taking the short-features com-petition with their "What Have We Done to the Hens," a film about lack of concern for nature.

Three works from the bel ca literature believed not to h

new, five-act production of Ve

"Don Carlo" on March 12,

changes from the originally

nounced casting (IET, March necessitated by illnesses. E

also has been announced by

Bayreuth Festival for the 1

role in the new production

"The Flying Dutchman" that

open this year's festival. He be the first black to sing a male role in the Wagner festivation.

been performed in this cent will be included in the progr to be given by the tenor Bry Brewer and the mezzo-soper Joyce Castle March 13 at Théâtre de l'Athénée in Fa They are "Teresa e Gianfaldo a cantata for two voices : plano by Donizetti; "L'Addio. work the celebrated tenor Ru all'amor," a duetto da camera Long Gordigiani (1806-60), Ro Sutherland will be the plants the program, which will be t pleted by works of Rossini. He Handel and Giovanni Sim

Mystic's Skull Is Auctioned to Science Academ ::

LONDON, March 6 (Reute -A skull believed to be that the 18th-century Swedish sci tist, mystic, philosopher e theologian Emanuel Swedenb was auctioned today for £1. (\$2,850) to the Royal Acade

Swedenborg died in 1772 s a few years later his grave v A spokeswoman for Sotheb which handled the London a tion, said that the skull was s by a woman in Weles wh name was not disclosed. I spokeswoman said that the we an had inherited the skull fr. her father, who had bought from a dealer in books

phrenology. A theosophist, Swedenborg s ghosts in his ink pot and or versed with them while drawi." up the revised town plan Stockholm.

The skull will be sent Stockholm in diplomatic m Sotheby's said. It will be bur in Swedenborg's grave in Up. sala Cathedral

Music Hall's Finale NEW YORK, March 6 (AP) Radio City Music Hall's fin

opens Thursday, a gala Eas show featuring the high-kicki Rotkettes, live music and family movie. The theater's music agers say that the 45-year-facility will close its doors good April 12, ending 10 years running in the red.

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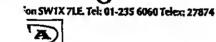
projects within the area c East with special empha: programmes in Nigeria.", will be responsible for mo up contract performance purchase contracts and m effective control of such tr successful candidate will t equivalent qualification in : business administration ar least three years' experient government contract syste. accounting and pricing metr

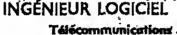
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